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ABSTRACT

Reported on in this document is the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program with a consideration for three current developments: (1) the forthcoming admission of an additional 15,000 Indochinese refugees in the United States; (2) possible extension of the refugee program beyond September 30, 1977; and (3) progress toward enactment by Congress of legislation leading to permanent resident status and eventual citizenship for the refugees. A brief historical review outlines the implementation and activities of this program. Aspects of the program dealt with include funding, assistance given to refugees, refugee distribution, employment/training projects, mental health projects, unaccompanied children, physicians and dentists, education, legal services, "boat case" admissions, activities of the HEW Refugee Task Force, and refugee employment. Tables and graphs present statistical and comparative data. Also included are reports by voluntary and State and local resettlement agencies. (EB)

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# REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

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## HEW REFUGEE TASK FORCE

**SEPTEMBER 21, 1977**

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Social Security Administration
Office of Family Assistance

TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES

REPORT TO CONGRESS

SEPTEMBER 21, 1977


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HEW TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

SEPTEMBER 21, 1977

This is the tenth Report to the Congress on the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program, which is coordinated through an Indochinese Refugee Task Force of the Special Programs Staff, Office of Family Assistance in the Social Security Administration.

As the initial resettlement period draws toward its statutory close on September 30 under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, the interest of the refugee community and of resettlement workers is focused on three current developments:

- The forthcoming admission of an additional 15,000 Indochinese refugees to the United States;

- Possible extension of the refugee program beyond September 30; and

- Progress toward enactment by Congress of legislation leading to permanent resident status and eventual citizenship for the refugees.

Admission of 15,000 Refugees

At the request of the President and with Congressional concurrence, Attorney General Griffin B. Bell on August 11 announced he was using his parole authority to admit an additional 15,000 refugees to the United States. The refugees are expected to reach this country over the next several months.

The 15,000 will include about 7,000 "boat cases," most of them Vietnamese, who fled their homelands in small crafts and who have been unable to find countries willing to accept them on other than a temporary basis. These boat cases are scattered at points throughout Asia, from Kuwait to Japan, with the greatest concentrations in Southeast Asia.

Under a plan submitted by the Department of State, all 7,000 boat refugees who are awaiting resettlement, and without resettlement opportunities elsewhere, could be accepted by the United States, subject to security and health screening, because of their present critical situation. Initial screening will be carried out by U.S. consular officials in Bangkok, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Tokyo, Taipei, and Seoul. Final clearances and determination of eligibility will be made by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officers detailed to Southeast Asia under the INS District Director in Hong Kong.

The plan also calls for 8,000 non-boat-case refugees, most of them Lao and H'mong, to be admitted from refugee camps in Thailand. Applications will be chosen from among the 82,000 refugees now in these camps, based on criteria used in last year's Expanded Parole and Special Lao Programs. They are expected to include about 1,900 refugees with close relatives who are citizens of or refugees in the United States; 2,100 former U.S. government employees in Indochina; and 4,000 refugees whose previous association with United States programs and policies in Indochina made their continued presence in their homelands untenable.

Member agencies of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies expect to provide sponsors for each of the 15,000 new refugees, who will, after screening, be sent from Asia directly to their new homes in the United States.

The State Department has estimated the cost of the program at about $13.5 million, or about $900 per refugee, which includes processing costs, transportation, and a $300 grant to the resettlement agency for each refugee resettled.

Refugees continue to escape from the countries of Indochina at the rate of about 500 per month by boat and 1,200 by land. The State Department has expanded its efforts to encourage permanent resettlement by other third countries, and also contributes to the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. President Carter has directed the formation of an interdepartmental task force to explore possible long-term solutions to the continuing refugee problem as it relates to the United States.

Program Extension

Progress made by the 145,000 Indochinese refugees now in the United States toward successful resettlement has exceeded

expectations, but problems remain. More than a third still require at least supplemental cash assistance, even though more than 85 percent of all households have wage or salary income from employment. Cultural and economic adjustment still remains difficult for many refugees.

As a result, the Administration has transmitted a legistlative proposal to Congress which would provide a three-year extension and phasedown of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, which expires on September 30. This extension is designed to continue assistance to needy refugees and to supplement State and local resources devoted to the purpose.

With respect to the refugees who were already in the United States as of August 11, 1977, the phasedown would begin on October 1, and conclude on September 30, 1980. For the 15,000 new refugees, full federal funding would be provided for 18 months following this October 1, followed by a three-year phasedown similar to that for the previously arrived refugees.

Change-of-Status Legislation

Refugees and resettlement workers view with optimism the forward movement of legislation (H.R. 7769) in the Congress which would, if enacted, pave the way for most Indochinese refugees to attain their goal of U.S. citizenship over the next three years. The bill, which evolved from the earlier H.R. 2051, gained unanimous approval of the House Judiciary Committee in August, and is likely ro come to a vote in the House early this fall.

Enactment of this bill would enable refugees to adjust their status from parolee to permanent resident alien without regard to current immigration quotas, and to receive credit for time spent in the United States after March 31, 1975, or the date of their arrival, whichever is later, toward meeting the five-year residence requirement needed for eventual citizenship.

By enabling refugees to achieve permanent resident status, enactment of the bill would open a wide range of employment opportunities for them and make them eligible for in-state tuition rates at many state colleges and universities and for enlistment in the U.S. armed forces.

Finally, enactment would be regarded by the refugees as a symbolic commitment by the United States, giving them the legal permanency they need to complete their successful transition to their new homeland.

## Funding

On July 31, 1977, $21,800,409 was available for obligation during the two months remaining in fiscal year 1977 under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act. Based on estimates provided by the states, these funds were expected to be sufficient to continue the programs through the year.

In all, $203 million will have been expended by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare since the program began in May 1975. This includes an initial $100 million appropriation, $53 million transferred from the Department of State, and $50 million appropriated in October 1976 from previously authorized funds. Nearly all of this will have been used to reimburse states for assistance given to needy refugees.

## Assistance to Refugees

The number of refugees receiving at least part of their support from cash assistance decreased -- for the first ime since the program began -- between May and August. As of August 1, 50,771 refugees, or 34.85 percent of the refugee population, were receiving cash assistance, representing a reduction of 1.19 percentage points from the previous report period, when 52,219 refugees, or 36.04 percent, were receiving such assistance. Studies have shown that all but about 14 percent of refugee households receive wage or salary income, but the low income of many necessitates reliance on some supplementary assistance. The availability of seasonal employment during the summer is believed to be a factor in the reduction in cash assistance recipients, and increases may occur as winter approaches.

## Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Data

INS completed its tabulation of refugee residency, based on alien address reports filed in January 1977. Of the 140,774 refugees who filed reports, the tabulation shows California, with 34,222, having the most, followed by Texas (12,001), Pennsylvania (6,828), Virginia (6,056), and Louisiana (5,918). Of those who registered, 125,352 were Vietnamese, 9,819 were Lao and H'mong, and 5,603 were Cambodians. The tabulation, which appears in the "Refugee Profile" section of this report, does not reflect migration which has occurred since January. Much of this migration is reported to have been occasioned by the severe winter in the northern states and is

regarded by resettlement workers as being substantial. However, no actual data are available on the number of persons moving.

Employment/Training Projects

The 62 English and vocational training projects, funded through the Refugee Task Force in 39 states and Guam at a cost of $7 million, continued to make progress during the most recent quarter. As of June 30, 5,088 refugees had been placed in jobs through the projects, an increase from 3,060 at the end of the last reporting period.

The projects seek to overcome the barriers of language and lack of marketable job skills which prevent refugees from becoming self-supporting. To date, 7,013 refugees have received language training through these projects, and 3,321 have been enrolled in vocational training.

Mental Health Projects

Depression among the refugee population has frequently been observed by resettlement workers. The depression is seen as stemming from the abrupt uprooting of the refugees from their homelands, separation from loved ones, and their discomfort in a new and alien environment. Treatment of this depression through conventional Western therapy, however, was found difficult to provide because of both language and cultural factors.

To explore potential approaches to this problem, the Refugee Task Force funded five projects -- in San Francisco, Seattle, Denver, Boston, and Columbus, Ohio. The projects have now been completed, and on August 9 and 10 in Denver, the Refugee Task Force and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) held a two-day conference to assess their findings.

All five HEW-funded projects, plus two others in Sacramento and Los Angeles, California, used a similar approach, training bilingual paraprofessionals. Some projects used the paraprofessionals to provide direct services, while others used them in a variety of roles, such as problem identifiers, referral sources, interpreters and cross-cultural resources.

All seven projects found similar problems -- depression, anxiety, and a variety of psychosomatic and somatic illness. Continuing work was found needed in crisis intervention, the

training of more paraprofessionals, and perhaps development of community support networks including day care, health care, employment, and education, interrelated with mental health services.

Unaccompanied Children

A survey by Task Force personnel in three California counties to assess the adjustment of refugee children who are in the United States unaccompanied by parents or close relatives, and who are in foster care, found that the children are doing generally well. The reviewers were especially impressed by the very positive attitudes of the children toward school and their high grades.

At the same time, they felt that many of the children could benefit from counseling on higher education opportunities, career development, and cultural adjustment problems. Most of the children are reluctant to seek counseling themselves because of the traditional reticence in the Indochinese culture. The reviewers recommended additional follow-up by child welfare agencies with respect to both resettlement progress and legal status of the individual children.

Physicians and Dentists

The achievements of refugee dentists seeking licensure to practice in the United States are exceeding the expectations of those involved in a Public Health Service (PHS) program designed to train them.

Of 96 persons identified as dentists, 55 have already passed Part I (Basic Sciences) of the National Board Examinations, with 44 of them succeeding on the first try -- an unusually high percentage, according to the PHS. Of the 55, some 15 have also passed Part II (Clinical), with 9 passing on the first try, also a high proportion.

Although the special training program is designed primarily to help dentists pass the National Board exams, one of the 96 has already passed the Northeast Regional Boards, which is normally regarded as the equivalent of State Boards in the 13 states of the Northeast. Passing regional or State boards is usually the last step before licensure by a state, although some states impose additional requirements.

Of the 96, 40 have received training through the PHS program at the Universities of Texas and Pittsburgh; an additional 38 will begin similar courses at the two institutions in September.

Refugee physicians also continue to make substantial progress toward practice in the United States, with 343 having passed both the English and medical portions of the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates examination from among 484 who underwent a special PHS training program at seven medical colleges.

Of the 343, 66 have passed the so-called "FLEX" examination required by states for recognition, and 36 are either in full practice or in residency

Education

The Office of Education is receiving the applications of 50 states, the District of Columbia and Guam, requesting $20,435,376 under Title II of the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976, designed to help local school districts provide education to Indochinese refugee children. The requests exceed the $18,500,000 appropriation by $1,935,376 and it will be necessary for the Commissioner of Education to reduce ratably the amount of each state's allocation by 9.48 percent.

Title III of the Act provides for grants to State and local public education agencies for English, occupational, and related training for adult Indochinese refugees. The Notice of Proposed Rules for this phase of the program was published in the Federal Register on May 2, and final regulations were published on August 19. The title is under the purview of the Division of Adult Education, Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education in the Office of Education. Applications have been reviewed and project grants, within the $10,250,000 appropriated, are expected to be awarded by September 30.

American Bar Association

The Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association continues to maintain a toll-free telephone service for the refugees needing legal advice. An interruption of several weeks due to transfer of the refugee legal aid office to Durham, North Carolina, reduced somewhat the number of calls received.

However, the renewed service includes a 24-hour daily answering service and an increase in calls is now being experienced. Further increases are expected as new refugees come to the United States. Six research papers prepared under the direction of the ABA have been completed and deal with general legal issues encountered by attorneys working with refugees.

"Boat Case" Admissions

Since the inauguration of the U.S. program for conditional admission of a limited number of refugees who escaped from their Indochinese homelands by boat, more than 1,250 had been admitted to this country by the end of August.

Because the rate of refugee flight is exceeding resettlement opportunities in the U.S. and other countries, and creating an international problem calling for humanitarian relief, the Department of State urged admission of the additional 15,000 refugees.

The United States continues its work with the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees to assist these homeless refugees in countries abroad.

Task Force

The HEW Refugee Task Force, with a central office staff of 35 and a field complement of 29 in regional offices of the Department, continued its leadership role in the program.

The Washington office, with its four principal units -- Resettlement Liaison, Information and Referral, Publications, and Indochinese Mutual Assistance -- experienced a continued high level of activity, working with refugees and government and voluntary agencies. HEW and Task Force officials also responded to Congressional requests for information and testified before Congress on behalf of change-of-status legislation and the admission of the 15,000 additional refugees.

The Resettlement Liaison Division increased its communications with both national and local offices of voluntary resettlement agencies, as well as with the Departments of State and Justice, with respect to plans to admit the 15,000 new refugees, and also helped resolve problems encountered by boat cases which recently arrived in the United States.

A major concern of the Task Force has been the H'mong refugees from Laos, who have encountered greater difficulties in resettlement than most other refugees. Direct efforts to help them, in communities with high H'mong concentrations, have included special grants totalling $44,000 in Missoula, Montana, for adult English and job training and for health services. Site visits have been made by Task Force staff to 20 H'mong communities in 14 states.

Task Force recommendations have encouraged local welfare agencies, VOLAGs, and others involved in resettlement to hire Lao and H'mong for work in their own communities. Special stress has been placed on the placing of Lao in ESL/job training projects, on restructuring ESL classes to recognize, where necessary, the special language problems of the Lao and H'mong, and on health activities.

The Information and Referral Unit, with its toll-free "hot line" telephone service in Washington, experienced a slight increase in the average number of inquiries it received daily from 63 to 64. As in previous reporting periods, major concerns of those who called related to family reunification, legal status, government assistance programs, and special problems of unaccompanied children. In addition to the incoming calls, the unit made an average of 20 outgoing calls daily to answer previously unresolved problems. The unit anticipates an increase in its activities due to the arrival of the 15,000 new refugees from Indochina.

The Indochina Mutual Assistance Division reported that five new Vietnamese organizations have been formed since the last report. In addition, a number of organizations are becoming more active, sharing information with their members and with the refugee community in their locality. This sharing appears to have reduced anxieties about matters of major interest. They also seem to be developing an interest in exploring local funding sources for projects to help their members and fellow-refugees.

The IMA Division is sharing information in areas of concern, and plans to expand this activity where appropriate and feasible.

The Publications Division has maintained its circulation of the monthly Vietnamese-English edition of the newspaper NEW LIFE, and the Cambodian and Laotian editions in alternate months. The newspaper continues to provide the refugees with informative articles on American society, U.S. geography, the employment

scene, pertinent legislation, and news of Indochina. The circulation of the newspaper rose slightly during the last three months, with 2,760 new requests and 2,611 former recipients deleted from the subscription rolls due to change of address with no forwarding notice. Other publications continue to be distributed upon request. A large number of requests are received for copies of the Reports to the Congress. The largest demand currently is for Lao material.

Employment

The refugee employment rate has continued to rise, according to preliminary findings from the fifth survey of a national sample of Vietnamese refugees, conducted in July-August 1977. The employment rate was 95.1 percent for males and 93.2 percent for females, the survey found.

As the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program nears the end of its initial phase, those who have administered it, those who have received its help and those who have supported it can take considerable satisfaction from the achievements made by the refugees.

That more than 140,000 refugees, uprooted from their war-torn homelands with little warning and preparation, could be resettled 12,000 miles away in an alien culture is remarkable; that nearly two thirds of them, after 28 months, could claim full self-sufficiency -- and many others, with full employment but with low wages, close to self-support -- is a highly creditable achievement.

The road to resettlement for the 15,000 new refugees will not be easy, but it should be less difficult because others have traveled that road before, and can provide counsel and guidance to their fellow-refugees, as will many of the thousands of sponsors who helped the original group of refugees, together with the voluntary and public agencies that have participated throughout the nation.

A. HISTORICAL

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1975

April 8 through April 15 — State Department officials consult with House and Senate Committees regarding use of Attorney General's "parole" authority for evacuees from Indochina.

April 12 — U. S. Embassy, Phnom Penh closes. Last Americans are evacuated in operation "Eagle Pull".

April 12 through April 17 — U.S. Mission, Geneva asked to request assistance from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in locating third countries willing to accept refugees from Indochina.

April 14 — Parole is authorized for dependents of American citizens currently in Vietnam.

April 18 — The President asks twelve Federal agencies "to coordinate... all U. S. Government activities concerning evacuation of U. S. citizens, Vietnamese citizens, and third country nationals from Vietnam and refugee and resettlement problems relating to the Vietnam conflict" and names Ambassador L. Dean Brown as his Special Representative and Director of the Special Interagency Task Force.

April 19 — Parole is extended to include categories of relatives of American citizens or permanent resident aliens who are petition holders.

April 22 — The Interagency Task Force asks civil and military authorities on Guam to prepare a safe haven estimated to be required for 90 days in order to provide care and maintenance for an estimated 50,000 refugees. The first to pass through the area arrive the following day.

April 25 — The Attorney General authorizes parole for additional categories of relatives, Cambodians in third countries and up to 50,000 "high-risk" Vietnamese.

April 27 The Task Force requests all American missions overseas to take up the possible resettlement of refugees as a matter of urgency.

April 29 U. S. Embassy, Saigon, closes. Operation Frequent Wind removes last Americans and Vietnamese by helicopter from staging sites in Saigon. The sea-lift and self-evacuation continue. Camp Pendleton, California opens as a refugee center prepared to care for 18,000 refugees.

May 2 Fort Chaffee, Arkansas opens as a refugee reception center prepared to care for 24,000 refugees.

May 4 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida opens as a refugee reception center prepared to accept 2,500 refugees (a figure later increased to 5,000).

May 5 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee in connection with the Administration's request for $507 million to run the refugee program.

May 7 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the House International Relations Committee, and on May 8, the House Judiciary Committee.

May 22 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee.

A House and Senate conference committee agrees on the language of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, appropriating $405 million for the Administration's refugee program.

May 24 The Act becomes PL 94-23 as the President signs it into law.

May 27 Ambassador Brown returns to his post at the Middle East Institute and the President asks Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Human Development, to act as Director of the Interagency Task Force until arrangements are completed for organizing the Government's efforts for the longer term.

May 28 A fourth Stateside reception center is opened at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and receives its first refugees.

May 29 The UNHCR sends a representative to Stateside reception center, (Fort Chaffee) to interview individuals who have indicated a desire to return to Vietnam and whose names had been furnished earlier. Representatives of the UNHCR have been working similarly on Guam for several weeks, will go to Pendleton and Indiantown Gap next week and to Eglin thereafter.

June 6 HEW establishes a special Task Force with representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Educational Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates, and a number of programs within HEW that deal with training and placement of physicians in the U.S.

June 15 The President sends a Report to the Congress as required by PL 94-23.

July 5 First of a series of regional meetings with local government officials and representatives of resettlement agencies held in New York City.

July 6 Subic Bay, Philippines refugee reception center closes.

July 21 Principal operational responsibility for the Task Force is transferred from the Department of State to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Julia Vadala Taft is named as Director of the Task Force.

August 1 Wake Island reception center closes.

Attorney General extends parole authority to additional Indochina refugees stranded in "third countries."

Sept. 15 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida refugee reception center closes.

Sept. 23 The President transmits the Second Report to the Congress on the activities of the Interagency Task Force.

Sept. 30 Decision made to accede to demands of repatriates on Guam for a ship to be sailed by them to Vietnam.

Oct. 16 The Vietnamese freighter, Vietnam Thuong Tin I, sails from Guam bound for Vietnam with 1,546 repatriates aboard.

Oct. 31 Last date for movement of Indochina refugees stranded in third countries into the U.S. refugee system. Henceforth, admission of refugees into the United States is the responsibility of the Department of State.

Oct. 31 UN High Commissioner for Refugees meets with Task Force and State Department officials. UNHCR agrees to accept responsibility for Cambodian refugees who do not wish to accept sponsorship offers and desire to be repatriated.

Oct. 31 Reception centers on Guam and at Camp Pendleton, California close.

Dec. 15 Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania, refugee reception center closes.

Dec. 20 Last 24 refugees leave Fort Chaffee resettlement center to join sponsors, and this center, the last to remain in operation, is officially closed.

Dec. 31 Interagency Task Force operations are terminated, ending first phase of refugee program - evacuation and resettlement.

1976

Jan. 1 HEW Refugee Task Force assumes responsibility for domestic resettlement

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| Feb. 6 | State Department and Attorney General's office consult with Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law (Joshua Eilberg, Chairman) on issuance of parole authority to admit to the U.S. 11,000 Indochina refugees now in camps in Thailand. |
| Feb. 12 | HEW Refugee Task Force and voluntary resettlement agencies (VOLAGs) meet in Washington, to examine methods for a coordinated effort to assure opportunities for self-sufficiency among the new immigrants. |
| Feb. 18-19 | Conference for HEW Regional Refugee Assistance Coordinators held in Washington to discuss domestic resettlement priorities. |
| Feb. 23-26 | HEW Refugee Task Force Director and Deputy Regional Director attend a series of meetings with State of California, local county officials, and a number of VOLAG executive directors to discuss refugee resettlement issues. |
| March 15 | Voluntary Agency directors sign HEW Strategy and Objectives Memorandum pledging to reduce cash assistance cases by 50% by October 1, 1976. |
| March 17 | House Subcommittee on HEW Appropriation meets with HEW Refugee Task Force Director to discuss FY 1977 budget. |
| March 17 | HEW Social and Rehabilitation Service establishes with the States a reporting system for Alien Registration Numbers of refugees on welfare. |
| March 31 | Seattle regional conference of HEW Task Force, voluntary agencies, State officials, refugees, and sponsors yields guidelines for joint actions. |
| April 8 | Senate Subcommittee on HEW Appropriations holds hearing on FY 1977 Refugee Task Force funding. |
| April 9 | HEW Regional Offices are directed to develop plans for using seed monies to fund local activities designed to remove refugees from the cash assistance rolls and place them in jobs. |

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| May 5 | An Expanded Parole Program for 11,000 additional Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Laotian refugees is authorized by the Attorney General. |
| May 20-21 | Representatives from HEW's Refugee Task Force, Office of Education, and Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) meet to develop Federal strategies on refugee assistance for the future, including the role of Indochinese self-help groups, and on the phasing of residual Task Force responsibilities into SRS. |
| June 4 | Nationwide conference for State resettlement groups and representatives from State Governors' offices is held in Kansas City to exchange information and ideas. |
| June 4 | $2 million allocated to the State of California for a special English language and vocational training program. |
| June | $400,000 allotted to Regional Offices to develop and implement job development programs for refugees. |
| June 23 | New contract set up with Center for Applied Linguistics to continue toll-free phone service until 1977 and also to develop material and conduct training sessions in area of adult vocationally oriented English language training. |
| June 29 | Contract with the American Bar Association, Young Lawyers Section, expanded to extend toll-free phone service for legal advice to refugees until March 1977. Also added were funds for ABA to research major legal problem areas being faced by refugees. |
| July 1 | Laotians became eligible by P.L. 94-313 for benefits bestowed by Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 on Vietnamese and Cambodians. |
| July 12 | Indochinese Mutual Assistance Division set up within HEW Refugee Task Force to provide technical assistance and liaison channels for more than 100 identified refugee self-help associations throughout the country. |
| July 14 | Money allotted to Regional Offices to develop Mental Health Program for refugees. |

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| July 21 | Conference on cash assistance eligibility requirements for refugees. Participants included representatives from HEW, VOLAGs, state and local welfare agencies. |
| July 26 | Notice of $5 million employment/training grant availability published in Federal Register. |
| July 26-30 | Task Force visits to Regional Offices concerning $5 million employment/training grants to Regional staffs. |
| August 4 | Draft of new cash assistance policy statement mailed to appropriate groups. |
| August 31 | Applications for employment/training grants received in Regional Offices. |
| Sept. 10 | Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-405) extending educational assistance for elementary-secondary students and adults for school year 1976-77. |
| Sept. 20 | Third Wave Survey Report on Refugee Resettlement by Opportunity Systems Inc. completed. |
| Sept. 29 | Administrator of Social and Rehabilitation Service, Commissioner of Assistance Payments Administration, and other SRS officials meet with national VOLAG Directors in preparation for transfer of Task Force responsibilities to SRS. |
| Sept. 30 | SRS Regional Commissioners approve 58 grants totaling $5 million for English language and vocational training and job development and placement. |
| Oct. 1 | HEW Indochina Refugee Task Force transferred from Office of the Secretary to Social and Rehabilitation Service, Assistance Payments Administration, U. S. Repatriate and Refugee Assistance Staff. |
| Oct. 1 | Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act (P.L. 94-441) appropriated the remaining $50 million of the $455 million originally authorized by the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975. It also extended the availability to HEW of all appropriated funds until September 30, 1977. |

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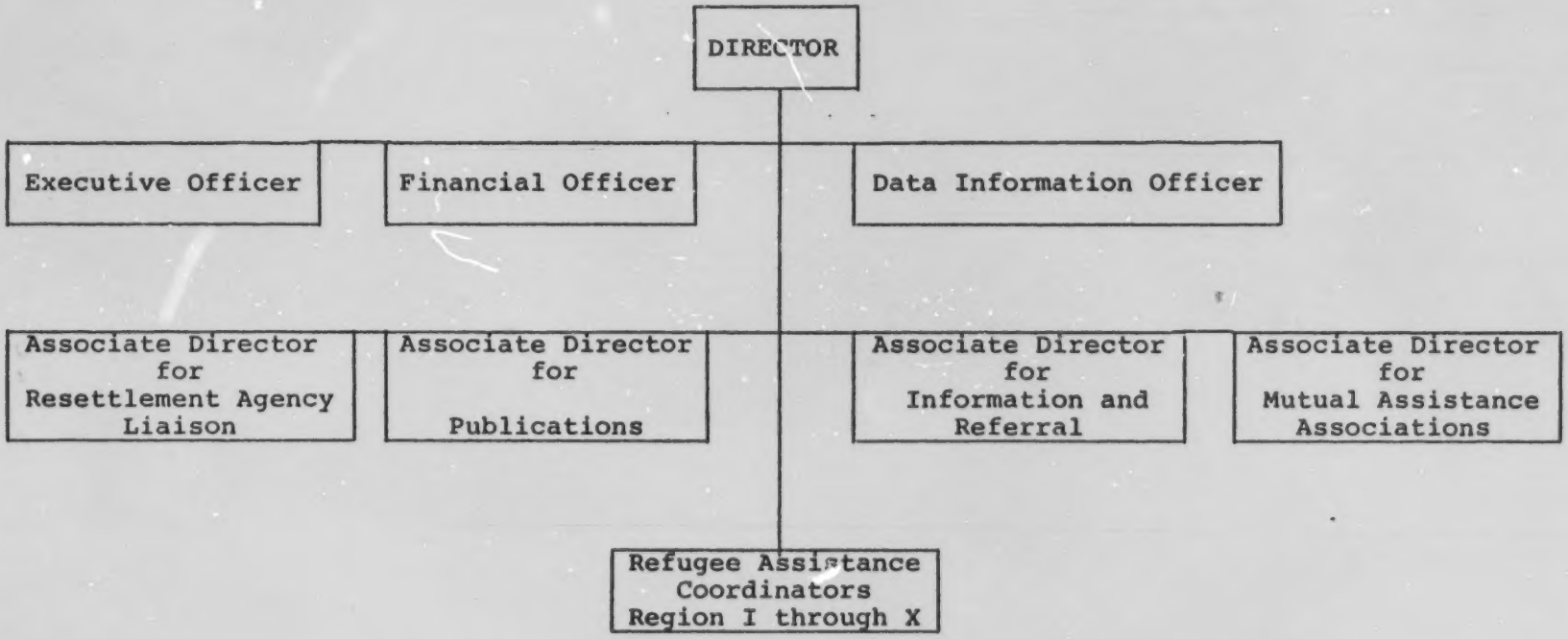
| Oct. | 22 | SRS Action Transmittal to the States providing revised guidelines for cash assistance for refugees, requiring acceptance of appropriate employment or training and authorizing State welfare agencies to carry out job development activities. |
| Nov. | 10 | Completion by Task Force of initial Regional technical-assistance workshops for all employment/training project grantees. |
| Dec. | 6 | Contract awarded to Center for Applied Linguistics to provide technical assistance to employment program grantees. |
| Feb. | 8 | Completion by Task Force of second round of Regional assistance workshops for all employment/training project grantees. |
| May | 4 | Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 95-26) includes $18.5 million for funds to State educational agencies to reimburse local educational agencies for services to Indochinese refugee schoolchildren and $10.25 million for discretionary project grants to State and local educational agencies for English and vocational/occupational training for adult refugees. Funds were appropriated under authority of the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-405). |
| June | 19 | Under HEW reorganization, Indochinese Refugee Task Force becomes part of Special Programs Staff, Office of Family Assistance, in the Social Security Administration. |
| July | 13 | House Judiciary Committee unanimously approves H.R. 7769, paving way for House vote on measure to change status of Indochinese refugees from parolee to permanent resident alien without regard for normal quota system. |
| July | 15 | After studying State Department report, President Carter asks Attorney General to use parole powers to admit additional 15,000 refugees, including 7,000 "boat cases," to United States. |
| Aug. | 4 | House Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law holds hearing on proposal for admission of 15,000 additional Indochinese refugees. |

| | |
|---|---|
| August 9-10 | Refugee Task Force and National Institute of Mental Health hold two-day conference on refugee mental health programs in Denver. |
| August 11 | Attorney General Griffin B. Bell uses parole power to authorize admission of additional 15,000 refugees, following Congressional concurrence. |
| Sept. 7 | Administration proposal for extension and phasedown of refugee assistance program is submitted to Congress. |

## REFUGEE TASK FORCE


DIRECTOR
Executive Officer
Financial Officer
Data Information Officer
Associate Director for Resettlement Agency Liaison
Associate Director for Publications
Associate Director for Information and Referral
Associate Director for Mutual Assistance Associations
Refugee Assistance Coordinators Region I through X

## B. REFUGEE PROFILE

TABLE 1

Indochinese Refugees in the United States

September 1, 1977

| | |
|---|---|
| Resettled under Special Parole Program | 129,792 |
| Resettled under Humanitarian Parole Program | 528 |
| Resettled under Special Lao Program | 3,466 |
| Resettled under Expanded Parole Program | 11,000 |
| Resettled under "Boat Cases" Program (as of August 1, 1977) | 914 |
| | 145,700 |

TABLE 2

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES

| Rank | State | INS REPORT JAN. 1976 | INS REPORT JAN. 1977 | ADJUSTED* JAN."77 TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | California | 24,692 | 34,222 | 35,445 |
| 2. | Texas | 9,033 | 12,001 | 12,486 |
| 3. | Pennsylvania | 6,744 | 6,828 | 7,043 |
| 4. | Virginia | 4,641 | 6,056 | 6,241 |
| 5. | Louisiana | 3,368 | 5,918 | 6,131 |
| 6. | Washington | 4,173 | 5,094 | 5,260 |
| 7. | Florida | 4,450 | 4,875 | 5,052 |
| 8. | Illinois | 3,583 | 4,114 | 4,254 |
| 9. | New York | 3,704 | 4,029 | 4,187 |
| 10. | Minnesota | 3,464 | 3,679 | 3,813 |
| 11. | Oklahoma | 3,088 | 3,467 | 3,585 |
| 12. | Ohio | 2,773 | 3,018 | 3,108 |
| 13. | Maryland | 2,417 | 2,910 | 3,001 |
| 14. | Oregon | 1,958 | 2,821 | 2,924 |
| 15. | Iowa | 2,308 | 2,815 | 2,901 |
| 16. | Missouri | 2,678 | 2,762 | 2,854 |
| 17. | Michigan | 2,346 | 2,662 | 2,750 |
| 18. | Hawaii | 1,678 | 2,395 | 2,468 |
| 19. | Colorado | 1,909 | 2,373 | 2,465 |
| 20. | Wisconsin | 1,747 | 2,284 | 2,356 |
| 21. | New Jersey | 1,622 | 1,871 | 1,945 |

* Adjusted to include 914 refugee "boat cases" with known State locations (as of August 1, 1977) and 4012 other refugees whose State location has not been ascertained.

TABLE 2 (continued)

| Rank | State | INS REPORT JAN. 1976 | INS REPORT JAN 1977 | ADJUSTED TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. | Indiana | 1,749 | 1,775 | 1,843 |
| 23. | Kansas | 1,576 | 1,778 | 1,829 |
| 24. | Arkansas | 1,663 | 1,531 | 1,592 |
| 25. | Georgia | 1,292 | 1,477 | 1,527 |
| 26. | Massachusetts | 1,198 | 1,379 | 1,420 |
| 27. | Nebraska | 1,114 | 1,357 | 1,401 |
| 28. | North Carolina | 1,009 | 1,357 | 1,398 |
| 29. | Connecticut | 976 | 1,259 | 1,310 |
| 30. | Alabama | 1,170 | 1,217 | 1,253 |
| 31. | Arizona | 1,153 | 1,114 | 1,148 |
| 32. | Kentucky | 845 | 1,007 | 1,041 |
| 33. | Utah | 654 | 992 | 1,025 |
| 34. | Tennessee | 898 | 970 | 1,010 |
| 35. | South Carolina | 749 | 931 | 968 |
| 36. | New Mexico | 751 | 728 | 749 |
| 37. | Nevada | 394 | 559 | 575 |
| 38. | Rhode Island | 202 | 520 | 535 |
| 39. | South Dakota | 459 | 467 | 480 |
| 40. | Guam | 720 | 451 | 464 |
| 41. | District of Columbia | 406 | 396 | 453 |
| 42. | Mississippi | 407 | 393 | 410 |
| 43. | Idaho | 301 | 349 | 359 |
| 44. | North Dakota | 344 | 332 | 350 |
| 45. | Montana | 205 | 333 | 348 |
| 46. | Maine | 328 | 296 | 304 |
| 47. | Alaska | 85 | 286 | 294 |

TABLE 2 (continued -2-)

| Rank | State | INS REPORT JAN.1976 | INS REPORT JAN.1977 | ADJUSTED TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48. | West Virginia | 214 | 191 | 197 |
| 49. | Delaware | 144 | 173 | 178 |
| 50 | New Hampshire | 143 | 124 | 129 |
| 51. | Vermont | 96 | 86 | 88 |
| 52. | Wyoming | 124 | 86 | 88 |
| 53. | Virgin Islands | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| 54. | Puerto Rico | 21 | 35 | 35 |
| 55. | To Unknown State | 359 | 606 | 606 |
| | TOTALS | 114,140 | 140,774 | 145,700 |

TABLE 3

"BOAT CASES" PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION BY STATE

April - August 23, 77

| State | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 |
| Alaska | 0 |
| Arizona | 2 |
| Arkansas | 17 |
| California | 248 |
| Colorado | 24 |
| Connecticut | 15 |
| Delaware | 1 |
| District of Columbia | 46 |
| Florida | 38 |
| Georgia | 8 |
| Hawaii | 5 |
| Idaho | 0 |
| Illinois | 23 |
| Indiana | 17 |
| Iowa | 6 |
| Kansas | 0 |
| Kentucky | 5 |
| Louisiana | 27 |
| Maine | 0 |
| Maryland | 8 |
| Massachusetts | 2 |
| Michigan | 12 |
| Minnesota | 26 |
| Mississippi | 6 |
| Missouri | 13 |
| Montana | 5 |
| Nebraska | 6 |
| Nevada | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 2 |
| New Jersey | 21 |
| New Mexico | 0 |
| New York | 43 |
| North Carolina | 3 |
| North Dakota | 8 |

TABLE 3 (Continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio | 4 |
| Oklahoma | 18 |
| Oregon | 23 |
| Pennsylvania | 20 |
| Rhode Island | 0 |
| South Carolina | 11 |
| South Dakota | 0 |
| Tennessee | 12 |
| Texas | 143 |
| Utah | 5 |
| Vermont | 0 |
| Virginia | 12 |
| Washington | 21 |
| West Virginia | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 7 |
| Wyoming | 0 |
| Guam | 0 |
| | 914 |

TABLE 4

ALIENS WHO REPORTED UNDER THE ALIEN ADDRESS PROGRAM

BY SPECIFIED NATIONALITY, STATE OF RESIDENCE

| STATE | VIETNAMESE TOTAL | CAMBODIAN | LAOTIAN | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 125,352 | 5,603 | 9,819 | 140,774 |
| Alabama | 1,052 | 49 | 116 | 1,217 |
| Alaska | 260 | 1 | 25 | 286 |
| Arizona | 968 | 42 | 104 | 1,114 |
| Arkansas | 1,404 | 23 | 104 | 1,531 |
| California | 31,255 | 1,612 | 1,355 | 34,222 |
| Colorado | 2,077 | 100 | 196 | 2,373 |
| Connecticut | 1,045 | 56 | 158 | 1,259 |
| Delaware | 167 | 1 | 5 | 173 |
| District of Columbia | 317 | 43 | 36 | 396 |
| Florida | 4,669 | 50 | 156 | 4,875 |
| Georgia | 1,260 | 60 | 157 | 1,477 |
| Hawaii | 1,837 | 19 | 539 | 2,395 |
| Idaho | 322 | 1 | 26 | 349 |
| Illinois | 3,437 | 179 | 498 | 4,114 |
| Indiana | 1,631 | 20 | 124 | 1,775 |
| Iowa | 2,109 | 65 | 641 | 2,815 |
| Kansas | 1,631 | 33 | 124 | 1,788 |
| Kentucky | 832 | 17 | 158 | 1,007 |
| Louisiana | 5,736 | 83 | 99 | 5,918 |
| Maine | 258 | 27 | 11 | 296 |
| Maryland | 2,556 | 280 | 74 | 2,910 |
| Massachusetts | 1,255 | 33 | 91 | 1,379 |
| Michigan | 2,375 | 51 | 236 | 2,662 |
| Minnesota | 3,335 | 124 | 220 | 3,679 |
| Mississippi | 379 | 0 | 14 | 393 |
| Missouri | 2,648 | 32 | 82 | 2,762 |
| Montana | 208 | 6 | 119 | 333 |
| Nebraka | 1,207 | 51 | 99 | 1,357 |
| Nevada | 465 | 9 | 85 | 559 |
| New Hampshire | 119 | 2 | 3 | 124 |
| New Jersey | 1,749 | 60 | 62 | 1,871 |
| New Mexico | 555 | 31 | 142 | 728 |
| New York | 3,475 | 188 | 366 | 4,029 |
| North Carolina | 1,190 | 13 | 154 | 1,357 |
| North Dakota | 300 | 26 | 6 | 332 |

TABLE 4 (Continued)

ALIENS WHO REPORTED UNDER THE ALIEN ADDRESS PROGRAM

BY SPECIFIED NATIONALITY, STATE OF RESIDENCE

| | VIETNAMESE | CAMBODIAN | LAOTIAN | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 2,622 | 51 | 345 | 3,018 |
| Oklahoma | 3,345 | 13 | 109 | 3,467 |
| Oregon | 2,153 | 481 | 187 | 2,821 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,329 | 228 | 271 | 6,828 |
| Rhode Island | 220 | 64 | 236 | 510 |
| South Carolina | 856 | 23 | 52 | 831 |
| South Dakota | 367 | 24 | 76 | 467 |
| Tennessee | 702 | 40 | 228 | 970 |
| Texas | 10,889 | 402 | 710 | 12,001 |
| Utah | 721 | 117 | 154 | 992 |
| Vermont | 77 | 8 | 1 | 86 |
| Virginia | 5,473 | 280 | 303 | 6,056 |
| Washington | 4,533 | 384 | 177 | 5,094 |
| West Virginia | 170 | 6 | 15 | 191 |
| Wisconsin | 1,710 | 62 | 512 | 2,284 |
| Wyoming | 85 | 0 | 1 | 86 |
| U.S. TERRITORIES & POSSESSIONS | | | | |
| Guam | 446 | 0 | 5 | 451 |
| Puerto Rico | 35 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| Virgin Islands | 11 | 0 | 4 | 15 |
| To unknown State | 525 | 33 | 48 | 606 |

TABLE 5

ANALYSIS OF CASH ASSISTANCE CASE LOAD - INDOCHINA REFUGEES

| | 9/15/75 | 12/15/75 | 2/29/76 | 6/1/76 | 9/1/76 | 12/1/76 | 3/1/77 | 5/1/77 | 8/1/77 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Number Resettled in U.S. | 92,274 | 128,110 | 130,072 | 130,592 | 138,058 | 144,072 | 144,758 | 144,908 | 145,700 |
| 2. Cash Assistance Cases | 3,362 | 8,705 | 11,854 | 13,688 | 14,205 | 14,955 | 16,856 | 17,684 | 16,380 |
| 3. Increase in Cases since Previous Report | I/R | 5,343 | 3,149 | 1,834 | 517 | 750 | 1,901 | 828 | -1,304 |
| 4. Percentage Increase in cases since Previous | I/R | 159% | 36% | 16% | 4% | 5% | 13% | 5% | -7% |
| 5. Cash Assistance Persons | 10,969 | 23,768 | 31,272 | 38,707 | 41,188 | 44,221 | 50,204 | 52,219 | 50,771 |
| 6. Increase in Persons since Previous | I/R | 12,799 | 7,504 | 7,518 | 2,481 | 3,033 | 5,983 | 2,015 | -1,448 |
| 7. Percentage Increase in Persons since Previous | I/R | 117% | 32% | 24% | 6% | 7% | 14% | 4% | -2% |
| 8. Average number of Persons Per Approved Case | 3.26 | 2.44 | 2.63 | 2.82 | 2.89 | 2.96 | 2.98 | 2.95 | 3.10 |
| 9. Average Number of Persons Per New Case for Reporting Period | I/R | 2.39 | 2.38 | 4.09 | 4.79 | 4.04 | 3.15 | 2.43 | n/a |
| 10. Percentage of Population on Cash Assistance | 11.88% | 18.55% | 24.04% | 29.63% | 29.83% | 30.69% | 34.68% | 36.04% | 34.85% |

I/R = Initial Report

TABLE 6

Cash Assistance Cases - Indochina Refugees - By State

| State | Number of Cases on Cash Assistance May 1, 1977 | Number of Cases on Cash Assistance August 1, 1977 | Percentage Increase or Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Region I** | | | |
| Connecticut | 117 | 77 | -34.2% |
| Maine | 16 | 18 | +12.5 |
| Massachusetts | 209 | 201 | - 3.8 |
| New Hampshire | 14 | 5 | -64.3 |
| Rhode Island | 53 | 53 | 0 |
| Vermont | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | 413 | 358 | -13.3% |
| **Region II** | | | |
| New York | 238 | 233 | - 2.1% |
| New Jersey | 143 | 139 | - 2.8 |
| Puerto Rice | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 381 | 372 | - 2.4% |
| **Region III** | | | |
| Delaware | 15 | 16 | + 6.7% |
| Maryland | 390 | 336 | -13.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 662 | 530 | -19.9 |
| Virginia | 622 | 614 | - 1.3 |
| West Virginia | 17 | 18 | + 5.9 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 114 | 88 | -22.8 |
| | 1,820 | 1,602 | -12.0% |
| **Region IV** | | | |
| Alabama | 54 | 53 | - 1.9% |
| Florida | 561 | 497 | -11.4 |
| Georgia | 67 | 61 | - 9.0 |
| Kentucky | 127 | 108 | -15.0 |
| Mississippi | 18 | 30 | +66.7 |
| North Carolina | 90 | 83 | - 7.8 |
| South Carolina | 28 | 21 | -25.0 |
| Tennessee | 53 | 35 | -34.0 |
| | 998 | 888 | -11.0% |
| **Region V** | | | |
| Illinois | 368 | 332 | - 9.8% |
| Indiana | 137 | 117 | -14.6 |
| Michigan | 358 | 313 | -12.6 |
| Minnesota | 287 | 271 | - 5.6 |
| Ohio | 290 | 235 | -19.0 |
| Wisconsin | 247 | 241 | - 2.4 |
| | 1,687 | 1,509 | -10.6 % |

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Cash Assistance Cases - Indochina Refugees - By State

| State | Number of Cases on Cash Assistance May 1, 1977 | Number of Cases on Cash Assistance August 1, 1977 | Percentage Increase or Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Region VI** | | | |
| Arkansas | 103 | 99 | - 3.9% |
| Louisiana | 326 | 186 | -42.9% |
| New Mexico | 24 | 24 | 0 % |
| Oklahoma | 236 | 195 | -17.4% |
| Texas | 749 | 724 | - 3.3% |
| | 1,438 | 1,228 | -14.6% |
| **Region VII** | | | |
| Iowa | 285 | 230 | -19.3% |
| Kansas | 125 | 129 | + 3.2 |
| Missouri | 288 | 248 | -13.9 |
| Nebraska | 116 | 103 | -11.2 |
| | 814 | 710 | -12.8% |
| **Region VIII** | | | |
| Colorado | 333 | 307 | - 7.8% |
| Montana | 49 | 48 | - 2.0 |
| North Dakota | 22 | 18 | -18.2 |
| South Dakota | 27 | 18 | -33.3 |
| Utah | 95 | 85 | -10.5 |
| Wyoming | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | 529 | 479 | - 9.5% |
| **Region IX** | | | |
| Arizona | 14 | 21 | +50.0% |
| California | 7,000 | 6,750 | - 3.6 |
| Hawaii | 610 | 605 | - 0.8 |
| Nevada | 50 | 35 | -30.0 |
| Guam | 125 | 102 | -18.4 |
| Samoa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 7,799 | 7,513 | - 3.7% |
| **Region X** | | | |
| Alaska | 2 | 1 | -50.0% |
| Idaho | 25 | 24 | - 4.0 |
| Oregon | 661 | 619 | - 6.4 |
| Washington | 1,117 | 1,077 | - 3.6 |
| | 1,805 | 1,721 | - 4.7% |
| TOTAL | 17,684 | 16,380 | - 7.4% |

TABLE 7

WELFARE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

(Reports from States as of Aug. 1, 1977)

| | Financial Assistance | | | | Medical Assistance (Only) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Applications Authorized (Currently receiving) | | Applications Pending | | Authorized | Pending | |
| States | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Persons | Cases | Persons |
| Alabama | 53 | 213 | 3 | 16 | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| Alaska | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 21 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 99 | 302 | n/a | n/a | 114 | n/a | n/a |
| California | 6,750 | 20,000 | n/a | n/a | 7,000 | n/a | n/a |
| Colorado | 307 | 1,122 | 3 | 19 | 122 | 0 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 77 | 254 | 0 | 0 | 289 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | 16 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Dist of Col | 88 | 113 | 2 | 2 | 82 | 1 | 1 |
| Florida | 497 | 1,509 | 23 | 76 | 235 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 61 | 168 | 1 | 7 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 605 | 1,631 | 1 | n/a | 98 | 2 | n/a |
| Idaho | 24 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 332 | 1,131 | 40 | 155 | 226 | 8 | 27 |
| Indiana | 117 | 461 | 2 | 2 | 148 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 230 | 758 | 0 | 0 | 1,373 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas | 129 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 550 | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 108 | 366 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 186 | 1,206 | 50 | 236 | 142 | 3 | 4 |
| Maine | 18 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 336 | 695 | 5 | 25 | 545 | 10 | 36 |
| Massachusetts | 201 | 444 | 3 | 12 | 233 | 4 | 6 |
| Michigan | 313 | 1,205 | 7 | 27 | 187 | 5 | 15 |
| Minnesota | 271 | 1,005 | 1 | n/a | 437 | 9 | n/a |
| Mississippi | 30 | 146 | 11 | 38 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 248 | 1,145 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 0 |
| Montana | 48 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 9 |
| Nebraska | 103 | 391 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevada | 35 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE 7 (Continued)

WELFARE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

(Reports from States as of Aug 1, 1977)

| | Financial Assistance | | | | Medical Assistance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Applications Authorized (Currently receiving) | | Applications Pending | | Authorized | Pending | |
| States | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Persons | Cases | Persons |
| New Jersey | 139 | 550 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 24 | 111 | 2 | 5 | 135 | 1 | 4 |
| New York | 233 | 779 | 0 | 0 | 458 | 0 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 83 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 18 | 87 | 1 | 5 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | 235 | 757 | 0 | 0 | 526 | 0 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 195 | 521 | 1 | 4 | 101 | 2 | 7 |
| Oregon | 619 | 1,833 | 5 | 21 | 237 | n/a | 6 |
| Pennsylvania | 530 | 1,725 | 7 | 25 | 524 | 7 | 18 |
| Rhode Island | 53 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 11 | 16 |
| South Carolina | 21 | 56 | 1 | 3 | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 18 | 96 | 1 | n/a | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 35 | 74 | 5 | 14 | 46 | 5 | 18 |
| Texas | 724 | 2,411 | 37 | 135 | 294 | 9 | 32 |
| Utah | 85 | 244 | 3 | 6 | 54 | 1 | 1 |
| Vermont | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia 1/ | 614 | 1,543 | 66 | 165 | 543 | 32 | 59 |
| Washington 2/ | 1,077 | 2,834 | 10 | 13 | 229 | 1 | 1 |
| W Virginia 3/ | 18 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin 4/ | 241 | 957 | 0 | 0 | 462 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 102 | 302 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| | 16,380 | 50,771 | 294 | 1,015 | 16,427 | 117 | 260 |

1/ As of 6/1/77
2/ As of 6/1/77
3/ As of 8/15/77
4/ As of 7/1/77

TABLE 8 --Supplemental security income: Number of Indochinese refugees eligible for federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, August 1, 1977

| State | Total | Aged | Blind | Disabled |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 2,302 | 1,810 | 45 | 447 |
| Alabama | 12 | 6 | -- | 6 |
| Alaska | 1 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Arizona | 10 | 7 | -- | 3 |
| Arkansas | 28 | 20 | -- | 8 |
| California | 684 | 526 | 14 | 144 |
| Colorado | 17 | 14 | 1 | 2 |
| Connecticut | 17 | 16 | -- | 1 |
| Delaware | 2 | -- | -- | 2 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | -- | -- | 1 |
| Florida | 74 | 52 | -- | 22 |
| Georgia | 21 | 19 | -- | 2 |
| Hawaii | 22 | 20 | -- | 2 |
| Idaho | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 38 | 32 | -- | 6 |
| Indiana | 25 | 22 | -- | 3 |
| Iowa | 60 | 49 | 5 | 6 |
| Kansas | 33 | 28 | -- | 5 |
| Kentucky | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Louisiana | 205 | 161 | 4 | 40 |
| Maine | 3 | 2 | -- | 1 |
| Maryland | 36 | 28 | 1 | 7 |
| Massachusetts | 11 | 10 | -- | 1 |
| Michigan | 24 | 20 | 1 | 3 |
| Minnesota | 31 | 25 | 1 | 5 |
| Mississippi | 14 | 11 | -- | 3 |
| Missouri | 52 | 42 | 1 | 9 |
| Montana | 1 | 1 | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | 21 | 19 | 1 | 1 |
| Nevada | 13 | 8 | -- | 5 |
| New Hampshire | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| New Jersey | 24 | 18 | -- | 6 |
| New Mexico | 10 | 8 | -- | 2 |
| New York | 57 | 45 | -- | 12 |
| North Carolina | 19 | 14 | -- | 5 |
| North Dakota | 4 | 3 | -- | 1 |
| Ohio | 26 | 20 | 1 | 5 |
| Oklahoma | 69 | 59 | -- | 10 |
| Oregon | 41 | 34 | 1 | 6 |
| Pennsylvania | 104 | 81 | 1 | 22 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 2 | -- | 2 |
| South Carolina | 11 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| South Dakota | 3 | 2 | -- | 1 |
| Tennessee | 10 | 8 | -- | 2 |
| Texas | 241 | 188 | 6 | 47 |
| Utah | 7 | 4 | -- | 3 |
| Vermont | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 89 | 73 | 4 | 12 |
| Washington | 78 | 64 | -- | 14 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 2 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 35 | 30 | 1 | 4 |
| Wyoming | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Unknown | 4 | 3 | -- | 1 |

Table 9

Labor Force Participation of Refugees 16 Years and Older:

March-April 1977 Survey
Wave IV, Opportunities Systems, Inc.

| Sex | Total | In Labor Force | Not in Labor Force |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 100.0% | 62.5 | 37.5 |
| Male | 100.0% | 76.5 | 23.6 |
| Female | 100.0% | 44.5 | 55.5 |

N = 1,686. Male, 932; Female, 754. Weighted percentages.

Table 10

Employment Status of Refugees 16 Years and Older:

March-April 1977 Survey
Wave IV, Opportunities Systems, Inc.

| Sex | Total | Employed | Unemployed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 100.0% | 92.1 | 7.9 |
| Male | 100.0% | 94.6 | 5.3 |
| Female | 100.0% | 86.4 | 13.6 |

N = 1,022. Male, 704; Female, 318. Weighted percentages.

## Table 11

### Demographic Data

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) provided information and reports on the Indochina Refugees from the annual Alien Address Report (Form I-53) received from aliens by the INS. The following demographic data was prepared from 114,140 Alien Address Reports identified as Indochina Refugees.

Distribution by Age and Sex

Based on 114,140 refugees, January 1976 INS Alien Report

| AGE | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 5 | 8,250 | 14.24 % | 8,319 | 14.80 % | 16,569 | 14.52 % |
| 6 - 11 | 8,485 | 14.65 | 8,269 | 14.71 | 16,754 | 14.68 |
| 12 - 17 | 7,824 | 13.51 | 7,487 | 13.32 | 15,311 | 13.41 |
| 18 - 24 | 11,364 | 19.62 | 9,476 | 16.85 | 20,840 | 18.26 |
| 25 - 34 | 10,612 | 18.32 | 10,212 | 18.16 | 20,824 | 18.25 |
| 35 - 44 | 5,481 | 9.46 | 5,115 | 9.10 | 10,596 | 9.28 |
| 45 - 62 | 4,046 | 6.99 | 4,175 | 7.43 | 8,221 | 7.20 |
| 63 & Over | 1,857 | 3.21 | 3,168 | 5.63 | 5,025 | 4.40 |
| TOTAL | 57,919 | 100.00 % | 56,221 | 100.00 % | 114,140 | 100.00 % |

MALES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 and under | - | 24,559 | 42.40 % |
| Over 17 | - | 33,360 | 57.60 % |
| | TOTAL | 57,919 | 100.00 % |

FEMALES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 and under | - | 24,075 | 42.82 % |
| Over 17 | - | 32,146 | 57.18 % |
| | TOTAL | 56,221 | 100.00 % |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Male Population | - | 57,919 | 50.74 % |
| Total Female Population | - | 56,221 | 49.26 % |
| Total Population | - | 114,140 | 100.00 % |

Table 12 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

MARCH 1976
RECEPTION CAMPS EVACUEE FILE

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF 30,628 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

(Based on sample of 124,457 people)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| None | 407 | 1.3% |
| Elementary | 5,120 | 16.7 |
| Secondary | 14,632 | 47.8 |
| University | 7,004 | 22.9 |
| Post-graduate | 1,375 | 4.5 |
| Data not available | 2,090 | 6.8 |
| TOTAL | 30,628 | 100.0% |

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF 67,033 EVACUEES 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

(Based on sample of 124,457 people)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| None | 1,384 | 2.1% |
| Elementary | 11,979 | 17.9 |
| Secondary | 25,432 | 37.9 |
| University | 11,150 | 16.6 |
| Post-graduate | 1,955 | 2.9 |
| Data not available | 15,133 | 22.6 |
| TOTAL | 67,033 | 100.0% |

## C. RESETTLEMENT

## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program is now administered as part of the Special Programs Staff in the Office of Family Assistance, Social Security Administration.

The Task Force maintains a staff, with multi-lingual competence, of 35 in its Washington office and of 29 in the 10 Regional Offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

### Washington Office

The Washington office has four operational components, concerned with Resettlement Liaison, Information and Referral, Indochinese Mutual Assistance, and Publications.

With respect to the Resettlement Liaison Division, communications with both national and local offices of the voluntary, state, and local resettlement agencies continued active, stimulated by interest in reunification with refugee relatives in third countries, Thailand, and boat cases. Closer liaison with the Departments of State and Justice also developed. This high volume of communication is likely to continue because of the approval of admission of the additional 15,000 refugees. In addition, case liaison work continued at a high day-to-day level.

The national voluntary agencies (VOLAGs) have reported some administrative difficulties with regard to the resettlement of "boat case" refugee cases, such as obtaining Social Security cards, verification of refugee status with local welfare agencies due to minor variations in the I-94 form, and individual resettlement problems. The Division helped resolve these.

The Division carried out a review of a sample of unaccompanied children cases in California. Although the study showed that the children are generally doing well, it suggested a need for a more systematic review of cases by local child welfare agencies.

Special efforts also have been undertaken by Resettlement Liaison personnel to identify the needs of H'mong refugees and to direct Task Force resources in assisting them where possible. In this endeavor, HEW personnel have traveled to more than 14 states, visiting some of the 20 locations of concentrated H'mong resettlement. Many of these visits have been in response to requests of local offices of Volags, groups of refugees, and state and local officials. The Task Force has been able to make some

direct efforts in resolving H'mong resettlement problems and also to direct other resources in resolving or alleviating problems. For example, the Vocational-Technical School and the County Welfare Agency of Missoula, Montana, were given a combined grant of $44,400 to assist the local community in the resettlement of H'mong. Of these funds, $34,120 was awarded to the school to provide English language and vocational instruction and $10,280 was granted to the Missoula County Health Department to provide the services of a community health nurse and translator for refugees. In Orange County, California, where the H'mong are part of a larger refugee community, Task Force personnel identified special problems of the H'mong and evaluated the effect of existing refugee assistance programs with respect to how they were serving the needs of the H'mong. It was proposed that employees competent in the H'mong-Lao languages be utilized as case workers. It was also suggested that the English language instruction, as organized, was not beneficial to the H'mong, and changes were suggested. Task Force personnel through a series a meetings with the refugees and local resettlement personnel of both the voluntary agencies and local government were able not only to articulate and identify problems, but also to initiate action in resolving them. Another example was in Houston, Texas, where the H'mpng have experienced difficulty in housing, English language training, and employment.

The Task Force will continue to target this area of refugee resettlement.

The Information and Referral Unit, which maintains a toll-free "hot line" telephone service in Washington for refugees throughout the country, received an average of 64 inquiries a day during the reporting period, as compared with 63 a day during the previous period.

As in previous quarters, major areas of refugee concern involved legal status, family reunification, requests for publications, and information about government assistance programs.

In addition to the 64 incoming calls a day, the Unit made an average of 20 outgoing calls daily in response to previously unresolved probelms.

The Unit has sometimes found itself involved in dramatic situations. For instance, during the last quarter it served as a translator-intermediary between a pregnant Lao woman and her American obstetrician, aiding the doctor in explaining pre-natal care measures to the woman. In another case, the service helped bring about the reunification of an estranged

refugee husband and wife. In still other instances, responding to urgent calls for translation assistance, staff members journeyed to an Alabama health center to help administer x-rays to a 80-member community of H'mong refugees, and also worked with refugee communities and sponsors to discourage imprudent relocations.

The volume of calls is expected to increase significantly in the weeks ahead because:

- The 15,000 new refugees will be experiencing the normal problems occasioned by their arrival;

- Anticipating favorable Congressional action on a status-converting measure, present refugees will be calling to inquire about procedures for converting their status to permanent resident alien; and

- As VOLAGs devote more and more of their staff time to the 15,000 new arrivals refugees will direct more inquiries to the Washington staff

The number of Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations on the roster of the Indochinese Mutal Assistance Division increased by five as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| - Vietnamese | 119 | (increase of 5) |
| - Cambodian | 16 | (decrease of 1) |
| - Laotian | 8 | (increase of 1) |
| TOTAL | 143 | |

This number does not represent a steady increase from the original number. Actually, a number of organizations have ceased to exist, and some numerical shifts are the result of organizational realignments.

A number of organizations are becoming more active, with a sharper focus in their activities. One activity which has increased and seems to be common to most of the Associations is to actively share information with their members and/or the refugee community in their locality.

Most of the matters described in the last Report to the Congress continue to be of concern, such as family reunification, permanent resident status, and relations between the United States and Vietnam. To this list must be added concern over the extension of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program.

The more positive efforts of the associations to share information with their fellow countrymen, combined with Task Force efforts to share timely, accurate information with the

associations, seems to have reduced anxieties about matters of major interest.

Fewer telephone inquiries appear to be generated by false information, or to be requests for basic information. Since the AMA Division has been sending frequent letters to the associations on Congressional activities and other information of interest to them, the Task Force has found that a significant number of associations either reprint the letters or discuss their contents in meetings. Many have expressed their appreciation either by phone or mail. There also appears to be some increase in the number of Associations that are actively exploring local funding sources to provide services to other refugees. Thus the IMA Division is getting more requests for information about how associations become incorporated and the legal implications, and how to obtain funding for projects.

Many of the refugees feel that some of the things for which they have long hoped, most notably permanent resident status and another expanded parole program, are on the verge of becoming realities. Still other aspirations, such as getting people out of their homeland to join relatives in the United States, appear to the refugees to be as distant as ever. Both of these psychological factors, along with greater familiarity with American society, seem to be reflected in more organizational focus on "bread and butter" issues. The IMA Division has begun sharing information on these new areas of concern to the extent feasible, and will expand this type of informational activity if there is a desire for it and the Task Force has the means.

The newspaper NEW LIFE continued to be published regularly during the last quarter. The Vietnamese-English edition appeared monthly and the Cambodian and Laotian editions appeared on alternate months. Regular monthly features included news of Indochina, accounts of successful resettlements, descriptive pieces on various sections of the United States (Mid-West, South, Mid-Atlantic), and employment occupations (auto mechanics, business machines repair, baking industry),

Special features during the quarter dealt with Social Security, specific manpower projects funded by HEW, bicycle safety, use of coupons, day care, back to school and legislation pertinent to the Indochinese refugees. The circulation of these papers remains at approximately 35,000 Vietnamese, 10,000 Laotian and 5,000 Cambodian copies.

During the quarter, 8,542 copies of pamphlets, reports and dictionaries were distributed upon request. The pamphlets distributed most extensively were a newly prepared one for the Lao entitled "American Culture" and a Lao-English Orientation Handbook. This reflects the concentration of the Publications

Division on the most recently arrived group of refugees.

Frequent letters from Indochinese refugees not only in the United States but in third countries and in refugee camps in Thailand and Malaysia indicate the support that the newspaper NEW LIFE has been providing many.

The American Bar Association, Young Lawyers Section, continued to offer legal advice to the refugees through the toll-free telephone service provided by virtue of a contract with HEW. The toll-free phone number has been changed to 800-334-0074 and is how operated out of Durham, N.C. The line is staffed 3 hours daily during the week and 24-hour daily answering service is provided.

For the two-month period, June-July, 62 new cases were received. Forty-eight of these were referred to other agencies, specifically, to legal aid, legal referral, personal injury lawyer, public defender, local bar association, HEW, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the State Department, and the French Consulate. The nature of the problems include immigration (15), marital problems and divorce (12), traffic accidents (7), victims of fraud (6), and sponsorship of new refugees (3).

Copies of all research work done on this program have been sent to the volunteer attornies (now numbering 284), HEW offices and various other refugee programs. These research papers deal with: Extending the Constitution to Refugee-Parolees, Adoption of Vietnamese Children: The Dilemma of the Consent Requirement, Constitutional Problems Confronting the Vietnamese Refugees, The Legal Status of the Indochinese Refugees, and Legal Aspects of Sponsor Relationships.

An interim report of the Indochina Refugee Legal Assistance Program from its inception in August 1975 to the present has been compiled and published in booklet form by the ABA Press and is being distributed to all interested lawyers and HEW refugee offices.

Employment/Training Projects

The English language and employment service projects for adult Indochinese refugees accelerated their job development and placement activities during the report period. Between March 31 and June 30, placements increased from 3,060 to 5,088.

Although all projects were funded for a 12-month period ending September 30, 1977, many programs did not begin full operations until January 1977. A rule change published in the Federal Register of August 12 authorized the Regional Social Security Commissioner to extend individual projects beyond September 30 if unexpended funds remained and if a continuing need for project services was demonstrated. The Task Force anticipates that a majority of the grants will be extended through December 31, 1977.

As in earlier phases, HEW Central and Regional Office staff are continuing to monitor projects and to provide technical assistance to all projects. The Center for Applied Linguistics is continuing to provide technical assistance to grantees on their ESL components.

Status Report on English Language and Employment Services Training Grants as of June 30, 1977

| Region | Enrollment | Assessment | ESL | Vocational Training | Job Placement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 598 | 450 | 278 | 175 | 135 |
| II | 266 | 189 | 157 | 125 | 54 |
| III | 1,407 | 1,230 | 377 | 289 | 458 |
| IV* | 611 | 450 | 442 | 169 | 138 |
| V | 2,517 | 1,829 | 992 | 553 | 837 |
| VI | 2,892 | 2,249 | 798 | 301 | 1,327 |
| VII | 996 | 735 | 763 | 266 | 400 |
| VIII | 357 | 226 | 297 | 42 | 98 |
| IX* | 7,527 | 6,242 | 2,863 | 1,401 | 1,604 |
| X | 56 | 56 | 52 | 0 | 37 |
| Totals | 17,227 | 13,656 | 7,019 | 3,321 | 5,088 |

*Through July 31, 1977

Mental Health Projects

The five refugee mental health projects funded through HEW Regional Offices have concluded, and on August 9 and 10 participants attended a two-day conference in Denver to assess results. The conference consisted of presentations by project staff, two formal presentations on previous studies of the refugees, and a general discussion on future needs, responsibilities of the Task Force and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and possible approaches to the problem. The project presentations included HEW grantees -- Denver, Boston, San Francisco, Seattle, and Columbus, Ohio -- plus projects in Sacramento and Los Angeles, California.

All of the projects had hired and trained bilingual paraprofessionals. Some of the projects placed the major burden on these paraprofessionals; that is, the paraprofessionals provided direct services to the refugees. Other projects tended to use the paraprofessionals in a mix of roles, such as problem-identifiers, referral sources, interpreters, and cross-cultural resources.

All of the projects reported being inundated with crisis intervention requests. Only one or two had time to consider preventive work or community education. The projects were also in agreement on the types of problems they faced: depression, anxiety, and a variety of psychosomatic and somatic illnesses.

The formal presentations dealt with two separate studies, one done at Camp Pendelton and the other in Washington State. Speakers said their experience bore out early predictions that refugee mental health would deteriorate as reality and homesickness set in. One speaker said that while depression is normal among immigrants, the trauma of evacuation caused heightened problems among the Indochinese. He pointed to the invisible social structures which had supported early Chinese immigrants in the United States as a strong deterrent to prolonged mental illness.

In general, conference participants saw continuing need for crisis intervention among the refugees, for more trained paraprofessionals, and preventive education and community services, such as networks of day care, health care, employment services and educational services, without which clinical treatment must be limited. These services must be interrelated with mental health services.

Cash Assistance

Of the 145,700 refugees in the United States on August 1, a total of 50,771 or 34.85 percent were receiving some of their income in the form of cash assistance. This represents a decline of 1,448 persons, or 1.19 percentage points from the previous reporting period.

The trend in the proportion of refugees receiving cash assistance has been as follows:

| Date | Percent Receiving Cash Assistance |
|---|---|
| September 2, 1975 | 14.7 |
| December 1, 1975 | 19.2 |
| February 29, 1976 | 24.3 |
| June 1, 1976 | 29.6 |
| September 1, 1976 | 29.8 |
| December 1, 1976 | 30.7 |
| March 1, 1977 | 34.7 |
| May 1, 1977 | 36.0 |
| August 1, 1977 | 34.8 |

A table presenting reports from the States on the number of cases and persons receiving cash and medical assistance as of August 1, 1977, is included in the Report.

It is significant that many refugee families, although receiving cash assistance, also are employed. Their low incomes, however, qualify them for limited supplemental public assistance.

## REGION I

The Regional Office of Region I has continued to concentrate its efforts and activities to monitor the ESL and vocational training program, to work with the job development team in providing employment services to unemployed refugees, and to provide services as interpreter for non-English speaking refugees at several court cases. Additionally, technical assistance also was provided to refugees in Maine to form a mutual assistance association.

Unemployment and underemployment continue to be the most significant problems of refugees in Region I. Although language skills are improving, further progress must be made before many refugees can compete with native Americans for employment. The wide dispersal of refugee resettlement in the region was a factor that contributed to the difficulties of providing services. It was also a cause of depression and loneliness that are still evident. The Regional staff continues to receive requests for assistance from individual refugees, for INS information and information regarding status legislation. Most refugees feel that this would help them stabilize their status and continued existence in this country. The other question of interest to refugees, and also to the state welfare agencies, pertains to the termination of the Refugee Assistance Program after September 30.

On June 5, approximately 200 Vietnamese from Maine gathered at Reed Recreation Center in Augusta to socialize, dance and take the first step in forming a new and continuing Vietnamese Mutual Assistance Association. The meeting was sponsored by the State Resettlement Office of Maine.

The meeting led to four Regional Committees being formed in the urban areas of Augusta, Portland, Lewiston and Bangor. Subsequent meetings were called by the newly selected committee to discuss the incorporation of the Association. It is expected that the Association will be licensed sometime in September.

The contract developed between HEW-Region I and the United Community Planning Corporation (UCPC) to provide employment services for the Indochinese adult refugees expired on June 30. The employment team, a job developer and two job counselors, worked with 101 clients of employable adults. Within 9 months of operation, the team placed 32 refugees in jobs, 20 more in CETA and private vocational training programs, and assisted 49 others to prepare resumes and secure job interviews.

To anticipate the needs for employment services of the refugees in Boston Metropolitan area after the employment team has been terminated, the UCPC recently secured $4,000 from its own budget to support the team, on a part-time basis, to partially cover the gap of employment and social services. With this additional amount, the Agency is planning to continue the program until November 1977.

The Catholic Charities Bureau of Boston, which has sponsored most of the refugees to the Boston area was forced to terminate its bilingual staff as of July 31 because of lack of funds. This was concurrent with the termination of the job development team from UCPC, thus creating a serious gap of social services for refugees in Boston. The refugees now rely only on the more limited services offered by the state.

In Maine, the State Resettlement Office is also planning to terminate its bilingual staff by September 30 and the State Community Services Division will take responsibility for providing social services to all refugees in the State.

In Rhode Island, the International Institute of Providence has received funds from its central office to continue providing employment and social services to the Lao refugees in the area, especially the late arrivals.

In Connecticut, the Catholic Resettlement Office of the Archdiocese of Hartford will also run out of funds by September 30 and thus will have to terminate its bilingual staff and transfer all refugee cases that need social services to the HEW grant project.

The New England Indo-Chinese Refugee Association in Boston continues to organize Sunday school programs for the refugee children. The class meets monthly at the Spanish Center in Boston. There are approximately 50 children attending. On August 16, this association organized a picnic for refugees at Goddard Park in Rhode Island. The purpose of this picnic was to create the opportunities for refugees to socialize with each other and help refugees cope with depression and tension.

In areas such as receiving social services, ESL and vocational training, refugees have encountered difficulties because of lack of transportation and mobility. Thus, there have been problems for grantees and local resettlement agencies to provide necessary services to every needy refugee, especially those living in isolated and remote sections. Movement of refugees to geographical areas where there are concentrations of their fellow countrymen, especially in Southern and West Coast States, is seen as evidence of this problem.

Representatives of the HEW Refugee Task Force visited three grantees in Region I: Portland Adult Education, Portland, Maine; Catholic Charities, Inc. of Worcester, Massachusetts; and Opportunities Industrialization Center of Providence, Rhode Island.

The visits afforded an opportunity to evaluate the progress of the three grantee programs. The first vocational training course for refugees in Connecticut was completed in June 1977, with 70 students graduated. Catholic Charities of Hartford is now planning to start the second course as soon as they receive permission to extend the grant. In Providence, the two vocational training classes are still going on with 17 students. They will be completed September 15. The job developer of the OIC-HEW grant is now assisting the students to prepare resumes and to secure job interviews. It is expected that at least 14 of the 17 students will be placed on jobs when they complete their training.

In general, the HEW grant projects in Region I are progressing on target. A total of 598 refugees have been enrolled in these programs. Of these, 194 are still regularly attending ESL classes. The number of students in ESL classes reported in this quarter was less because of curtailed summer schedules. In addition, there are 175 refugees attending vocational training. Of these, 87 students are attending vocational classes conducted by the grant projects and 88 others are in CETA training programs.

The primary efforts of the grantees during this quarter were aimed at job placement. So far, 135 refugees were placed on permanent jobs and 33 on summer jobs despite a continuing unemployment problem in New England.

As the guidelines of the HEW ESL and Employment Services program changed, the Regional Office is considering the four grantees' requests for extensions. Written approval and grant amendments will be sent to them in early September. As the result of the efforts made by the grantees during the quarter, 55 cases were discontinued from cash assistance as reported by the State Welfare departments. The figure, while not large, is encouraging compared with the number of refugees as well as the tight job market in the Region.

REGION II

Although unemployment and underemployment remain the most significant problem area, the need to provide mental health services is quickly becoming equally urgent. Regional PHS staff, IRAP staff, state mental hygiene personnel, representatives of the voluntary agencies, and refugees met to define problems and discuss approaches to meeting the mental health needs of the refugees. Since no funds are currently available for special projects, it is necessary to tap local community mental health centers for services. At the present time, PHS is working with two mental health centers in an attempt to develop a workable approach which can be used by other centers serving refugees.

Other major problems include transportation, credentials verification, and obtaining accurate demographic data. Regional staff and one training grantee are working with local and regional surplus property staff to obtain a vehicle for use in conjunction with the grantee's training program. There is not yet a workable solution to assisting individuals with transportation.

In the area of credentials verification, a Long Beach, California. Credential Evaluation project benefited many refugees in Region II, but there are many more for whom it cannot provide verification. In some cases, this prevents refugees from assuming employment for which they are otherwise qualified.

The lack of accurate demographic data sometimes hinders local public agencies in providing needed services, and is an obstacle for private agencies seeking funding for projects.

In general, the resettlement agencies continue to be responsive to the needs of refugees. They are especially effective on the local level where they are known to the refugees and have developed credibility during the last two years. In urban areas, particularly New York City, it is more difficult for an agency to maintain its identity as an appropriate contact point for refugees. Several private educational agencies have approached this office with existing materials or programs they believe will be useful. Such information remains on file and refugees requesting information are referred to the appropriate agency. Follow-up contacts with both the agency and the refugee are planned.

Cash assistance cases in Region II are slowly decreasing. While some of this may be due to refugee relocation to other areas of the country, certainly some of it can be attributed to increased employment and wage increases. The areas in which training projects are located show a greater decrease in cash assistance than those areas without such projects.

The four grantees report 54 job placements out of a total enrollment of 266 . Three of these grantees still operate and plan to place most of the remaining students by the end of September. Regional staff and representatives of the fourth grantee have not yet completed an evaluation and follow-up of the project. In the three projects still operating, the main concern of staff is placement of trainees. All three devote time to developing upgrading plans for their placements and one works with upgrading clients whom they did not place. Two grantees work extensively with elderly refugees - primarily relatives of their clients. One provides training and minimal English skills which enable the elderly refugee to deal with the community while serving in a child care capacity for other members of the family. Several job developers report that they are encountering mental health problems which not only make placement more difficult, but which they are also not trained to handle.

## REGION III

Employment continues to be a major problem in Region III, but progress is being made through the IRAP grantees. To date, 1,407 individuals have been enrolled in these programs and 458 people have been placed in employment. Most of the job-related training programs will be phased out by September 30, but with approximately 662 individuals completing those programs, job-placement activities will continue.

The Regional Task Force is experiencing an increased number of requests for information and assistance with mental health problems. These involve refugees of all ages. Causes seem to stem from unemployment and underemployment, cultural shock, frustration over losing former social status, isolation from relatives and friends, and the language barrier. The Regional staff continues to receive requests for assistance from individual Indochinese for INS problems, information on change of legal status, and for situations that require referral for legal service.

The Regional Office has completed its IRAP review in five of the six states in the Region. Pennsylvania, the remaining state, should be completed by the end of September.

The status report on ESL/Employment Training Grants as of August 1, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Enrollment | 1,407 |
| Enrollment in Job-Related Training | 662 |
| Total Job Placements | 458 |

REGION IV

Follow-up visits have been made to seven project sites to observe the implementation of the Manpower Grant Project and the functioning of the mechanism and procedure which had been set up in the first tour of visits from February to June 1977. A visit was made in June with a Lao staff member of the Task Force to Selma, Alabama, to solve a major resettlement problem. In late May, the Center for Applied Linguistics held a seminar in Greensboro, North Carolina, for the ESL teachers involved in the North Carolina project.

As originally planned, the last ESL classes had graduated by mid-July in Selma and Mobile, Alabama, and in Pensacola, St. Petersburg and Tampa, Florida. In Pensacola, Florida, students of the last ESL class have been in class for more than seven months. These were the hard-core who have made slow progress in learning and could not have been moved to skill training or job placement. The Alabama project suffered from poor planning and lack of coordination. The cumulative number of refugees served since the inception of the projects were: (a) ESL - 442, (b) vocational training - 169, (c) OJT - 28, and (d) jobs - 110.

In the last six months, 15 families have moved from Louisville, Kentucky. Also, Fayetteville, North Carolina reported a large number of refugees who were still in need of job skills and were having language problems and heads of household and spouses, after a year or less working, had left their jobs because of small wages and jobs requiring little or no skills, but demanding heavy or strenuous work.

In July, some serious problems were reported on the resettlement of Lao refugees in Selma. Frustration because of lack of communication and misunderstanding between sponsors and refugees, the inability of the refugees to help move relatives to Selma, and their desire to live in a larger Lao community had caused them to make preparations to move en masse to Dallas, Texas. With the assistance of a Lao staff member from the Task Force, the problem was solved, at least temporarily, with the Lao agreeing to stay in Selma.

While the situation seemed stabilized among the Vietnamese communities, resettlement assistance efforts have become more intense for the Lao refugees. Inquiries on educational and training opportunities and requests for dictionaries, orientation booklets and publications in Lao language have been received from the USCC, sponsors and Lao individuals. The requests for publications were relayed to the Publication Division of the Task Force.

REGION V

Three significant problem areas have arisen from the uncertainty of the future funding of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) and the special projects which directly aid the refugees in their assimilation to American life and to economic self-sufficiency.

Primary among these problems is the need for guidance for state public welfare departments which may have to absorb significant numbers of Indochinese refugees in their regular public aid budgets after September 30. If there is no further funding of IRAP, each State will be required to make administrative and financial adjustments to absorb the refugee population into regular State programs.

The other two problems focus on continued funding and operation of special projects and programs without IRAP. In Region V there are State Resettlement Offices established in each State of the Region (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin). These offices plus the eight Employment and Language Training Grants and one Refugee Mental Health Project will be directly affected by the decision to continue or conclude IRAP. Through Title XX, the six State Resettlement Offices have directly assisted the refugees by facilitating refugee entrance into this society and into its many assistance programs. Without 100 percent IRAP funds for Title XX, these offices will no longer provide this service to the current and newly arriving refugees in their assimilation to American society. The special projects likewise will have difficulty continuing without IRAP.

The quarter witnessed the close-out of virtually all voluntary agency local operations except where they are under contract to Federal or State projects. The six State Resettlement Offices have all decreased their activities, with the Indiana Office being terminated entirely. This curtailment is due in large part to the uncertain future of IRAP. While the Regional Office is undertaking an evaluation of all the Special Projects and Resettlement Offices, many of the individual State Public Welfare Offices are likewise making analyses of their refugee caseloads and assistance efforts. These needs assessments should indicate more accurately what program and staffing arrangements will be required in the future.

The eight Employment and Language Training Grants have proven successful throughout the Region in providing employment for the adult refugees. This effort has resulted in over 837 job

placements, 992 in ESL training, and 553 receiving some form of vocational training. Over 2,517 refugees have been served by these projects and 1,829 have had vocational assessments through these grants. Since these programs became fully operational, substantial progress has been made in reducing the full cash assistance caseload in this Region. A study is now being made of these job placements to determine wage levels and salary increase rates for the many refugees placed throughout the Region. Nevertheless, there are still some geographical areas of this Region where pockets of refugees reside who are not effectively covered by these grants. Greater emphasis will be given to these scattered and isolated refugees in these and future Regional projects.

## REGION VI

The Indochinese refugee population in Region VI continued to increase substantially during this report period, with refugees coming mostly from the North where weather is too cold for them. Also, jobs seem more plentiful in Region VI, with Houston and Dallas which, according to a recent nation-wide survey, are two job leading cities. Signs of a more permanent resettlement are noticed through more refugees buying houses, opening restaurants, food stores, light industrial plants, and contributing funds for the construction of pagodas and cemeteries. Many refugees who were professionals before and holders of degrees obtained in their native country or in a third country, have successfully completed their special training in the United States in the last two years, and have already found employment. Several refugee medical doctors who have terminated their training program in Oklahoma City last year are now working in city and country hospitals. A special course for refugee dentists will be organized in Houston in September.

Besides welding, carpentry, electricity, drafting, and grinding, sewing is also a vocation commonly practiced by many refugees. Several sewing plants are owned and run by refugees and they are a good source of employment for many others. Refugees with good management background also have found employment according to their qualifications. From Houston to Galveston, many food stores and gas stations are run by refugees. It is common now to find refugee women working in industrial plants and performing skilled operations. A young refugee woman who was a teacher before, and speaks fluently three languages, English, French, and Vietnamese, is now working as a first class welder in Fort Smith.

Instances of promotion from within and increase of pay for refugees are found in many plants where the refugees are employed because of their improvement in English and work knowledge. A new confidence is being built up among the hard working refugees who realize now that they are accepted and can move forward in their new society.

Although their contract with the government is drawing to its end, VOLAG services are still active in areas where there are large refugee communities and new arrivals.

Coordinated impact of the Texas State Welfare Department, Employment Service, Houston Community College, and Dallas Independent School District continues to be a major factor contributing to the success of the Region VI resettlement

efforts. Three grantees, namely the Houston Community College, Associated Catholic Charities of New Orleans, and Fort Smith Public Schools have proved to be most valuable in helping the refugees overcoming their language handicap and skill deficiency. ESL classes are more regularly attended by the refugees, unemployed as well as employed. During the current quarter, the enrollment situation has much improved and several training programs have been initiated. The Associated Catholic Charities of New Orleans, one of the nine grantees in Region VI, is signing a contract with the New Orleans Hilton Hotel for training of refugees and, possibly, similar contracts will be signed with Quality Manufacturing Company and Chrysler Corporation, both of whom have expressed their interest in this training program.

On July 25-26, a two-day workshop was organized in Dallas. It was an occasion for the grantees to outline problems encountered and to exchange information on successful practices and techniques with the participation of representatives from the HEW Task Force, and of the Center for Applied Linguistics from Washington.

With funding from HEW, the Job Placement Service of the USCC Resettlement office in Beaumont and Port Arthur has placed a total of 432 refugees while the Associated Catholic Charities of New Orleans has found employment for 134. In other areas, very encouraging results are reported. The New Mexico Refugee Resettlement Center has successfully placed 65 of 70 refugees seeking jobs. Six of the 65 placements were welfare cash assistance recipients and five are still receiving supplemental cash assistance due to large families. The others were removed from cash assistance.

Even with more new arrivals coming to the region, the average number of refugees receiving cash assistance in the region is less than 6 percent in most areas and a decreasing trend is anticipated.

A revived interest in organizing and consolidating mutual assistance associations has been noted. There is at least one association at each major resettlement center. Most of these associations already have their legal status and seem very active in cultural and social activities.

REGION VII

There has been an eight percent reduction is the number of persons receiving cash assistance since the last quarterly report. This corresponds with a 13 percent reduction in the number of cash assistance cases.

Overall, Indochinese refugees have made considerable progress. There are several reasons refugees have made rapid progress: Reasonably salaried jobs are available to all ages of the population; their background has caused them to economize; and they bargain or shop wisely in making purchases.

Some refugees feel that there is now less of a nostalgia associated with Indochina than before. This is a result of cultural adaptation and material progress, as well as unfavorable reports coming out of Vietnam.

The refugees are pleased with the U.S. Government's authorization to allow 15,000 persons to enter this country including "boat cases." It is interesting to note that many refugees have themselves begun collecting clothes to assist these newly arriving refugees.

There continues to be concern over the adjustment from parolee status to permanent resident alien.

A number of applications were submitted for funds to carry out English, vocational, and employment service projects under the Emergency Adult Education Program. Two grantees that were funded under the English Language and Employment Services project are applicants as the grantee or subcontractor to carry out projects under the Emergency Adult Education Program.

Some the problems discussed in previous reports continue to exist. These are: (1) Continued refusal of some to accept jobs. (2) Lack of understanding about the American job market. Refugees do not understand that there are ordinarily several applicants for the same job; therefore, they aren't always assured of receiving a job just because an application is submitted or they are interviewed for a position. (3) Some job expectations are unrealistic. (4) A lack of English language speaking ability continues to be an impediment to employment, particularly in some jobs and with some companies. (5) Agencies do not always coordinate their programs and resources to most effectively meet the needs of refugees, even though there appears to be improvement in this area during recent months. (6) States have been unable to fully implement the employment and training provisions of Action Transmittal SRS-AT-76-160. This is partially attributable to a lack of staff and/or effective process at the local level. (7) Some refugees lack the motivation to attend English language classes, even though improved English speaking ability would

significantly increase their chances for obtaining better jobs.

Overall, meaningful results have been obtained by grantees in Region VII. Although the program emphasis has varied among grantees, some significant accomplishments have been obtained.

The Association of Vietnamese and Americans of Kansas City has greatly expanded its job development and job placement activities during this quarter. This has resulted in a significant number of job placements.

The Kirkwood Community College program has been the focal point of good inter-agency cooperation. This has resulted in a good utilization of resources among several agencies to meet the needs of refugees in the Cedar Rapids area. The availability of program resources and staff initiative has allowed both the Omaha and Springfield CETA projects to offer a wide range of services.

Improved inter-agency coordination has been noted among St. Louis area agencies to go along with the effective language program of the International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis.

All grantees in this Region have asked for at least a one-month extension to carry out activities of their project. Iowa Job Services has requested a six-month program extension. This is as a result of a late start in grant implementation due to delays in hiring staff.

## REGION VIII

The refugees in Region VIII are in general making excellent progress toward self-sufficiency, and the number of refugees of the six States within Region VIII on public assistance has decreased.

In the mental health field, the Park East Mental Health Center and Asian American Research/Services, Inc. have jointly funded at $4,000 of their money and sponsored a study entitled "Stress and Health Among Vietnamese Refugees in Colorado." During the first stage, 50 Vietnamese refugee adults were interviewed. These interviews cover a range of topics including work, health, social customs and family life in both Vietnam and the United States. This stage was completed. During the second stage, 500 questionnaires would be distributed to all Vietmamese adults residing in Colorado.

With respect to the Indochinese mutual associations, the Utah Vietnamese Friendship Association, established since April 30, 1977, has engaged in active education and social services to its membership. This group has been receiving strong support from State agencies through the provision of free driving courses, offering jobs, and help in publishing their monthly magazine.

At the request of grantees, during the last quarter, Region VIII coordinated with the Center for Applied Linguistics to open six English as Second Language workshops for teachers, two in Colorado, two in Utah and two in Montana.

Grant projects in Region VIII are now functioning and appear to be making progress in training and placing the refugees.

In Colorado, a grant to the Archdiocese of Denver reported 30 refugees placed in jobs. A State training contract with the Singer Company

had resulted in the placement of 44 refugees as of July 1.

In Montana, the grant to Great Falls has 9 refugees enrolled in class, and efforts have been stepped up to teach more writing to students. In Missoula, with support from Indochinese Refugee program funds, the Vocational Technical School conducted an adult English as a Second Language program leading to vocational training. There are 28 refugees enrolled.

In North Dakota, the program is a real success; of 68 refugees enrolled in English and vocational training, 24 have been placed in jobs.

In South Dakota, the grantee, Lutheran Social Services has located teachers and volunteers to tutor on a one-to-one basis. On a recent date, 53 were enrolled.

In Utah, the program is making progress; 44 were enrolled. The Refugee Operation Assessment team completed its mission one month ahead of schedule.

In Wyoming, out of 21 refugees interviewed, 13 enrolled in the classes.

REGION IX

The Employment/Training Projects in Region IX continue to show satisfactory progress. The number of job placements increased by almost 500 to a cumulative total of 1,604.

A joint review of the financial status of projects in the Region was conducted by the IRAP staff, States' representatives and the Regional Office of Financial Management. The initial allocation of project funds was made on the basis of the number of refugees receiving public cash assistance. Because of the wide variance of non-project resources available to the various localities, some projects had more than adequate funds while other project funds were almost exhausted. The objective of this review was to determine how funds might be reallocated among the projects to provide for continued operations until September 30.

As a result, a total of $213,000 was withdrawn from the San Diego, Monterey and Lincoln University projects and reallocated to the San Francisco, Los Angeles, Alameda and Santa Clara projects. All projects now have sufficient funds to continue operations through September 30.

Projects Statistical Status:

| Project | Screened | ESL/Voc Tng | Job Placed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 81 | 29 | 22 |
| Nevada | 62 | 0 | 13 |
| Sacramento | 219 | 47 | 37 |
| San Francisco | 696 | 467 | 183 |
| Alameda | 324 | 99 | 25 |
| Santa Clara | 619 | 163 | 191 |
| Monterey | 126 | 83 | 34 |
| Riverside | 104 | 61 | 20 |
| Los Angeles | 3,469 | 1,683 | 570 |
| Orange | 952 | 318 | 141 |
| San Diego | 483 | 77 | 257 |
| Honolulu | 392 | 285 | 83 |
| Guam | N/R | 40 | 28 |
| | 7,527 | 3,352 | 1,604 |

California State Department of Health contracted with California State University at Long Beach to conduct a research and planning project to develop a needs analysis and program recommendations for the continuing refugee resettlement effort. The contractor will undertake a statewide assessment of the self-sufficiency needs of Indochinese refugees, evaluate the effectiveness of the current statewide resettlement program and recommend projects which will bring self-sufficiency to the refugees over the next few years. The final report from this project is due at the end of September.

Church World Service was due to close its San Francisco Office effective August 15. The refugee caseload of this office totalled 539 cases involving 2,063 people. About 20 percent are refugees who recently arrived in Northern California. These immigrant families plus new arrivals from Thailand and Malaysia are particularly in need of VOLAG assistance since they do not have sponsors in the area.

The Director of the CWS San Francisco Office is a key member of the various advisory boards and boards of directors for refugee self-support projects and the mental health programs. In this capacity she was instrumental in formulating policy recommendations and providing program guidance to these projects to insure maximum benefit to the refugee participants. The functions and responsibilities of the San Francisco office will be consolidated with the Los Angeles CWS office.

Voluntary Agencies, County Departments of Social Services and Mental Health Centers report increasing mental health problems among refugees throughout the region. An HEW grant of $68,000 was awarded to the International Institute of San Francisco for a one year project to train para-professionals in the San Francisco Bay Area. Additional measures to respond to mental health needs are being undertaken by public and private agencies. Because of limited resources, this effort consists primarily of prevention, crisis intervention and referral activities.

A two day ESL workshop was conducted June 23-24 for ESL teachers and administrators from the Northern California self-support projects and other training activities working with Indochinese refugees. The conference was conducted by the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL) and focused on the following topics: (1) Theory and practice of teaching English as a foreign language; (2) Teaching ESL in the manpower context; (3) Materials, including special materials for vocationally related ESL; (4) Sharing and exchanging of experiences among participants; and (5) Special problems, especially teaching ESL to the illiterate. Approximately 50 persons

participated in this conference.

CAL worked with the Administrator from Coastline Community College in designing an ESL training project to run for two months during the summer and to serve 60 students, mostly Lao-H'Mong. CAL not only designed the curriculum, but also committed its staff to ongoing bi-weekly technical assistance and in-service training for the teaching staff.

A joint HEW/California State — chaired counseling conference was convened August 1 and 2 for Northern California IRAP Self-Support Project counselors and administrators, county welfare and social service caseworkers, and voluntary agency counselors serving Indochinese refugees.

Roughly 80 people participated and in general expressed considerable satisfaction with the conference. The general consensus was that as the refugees solve the basic problems of resettlement such as housing and jobs, mental health problems will become more and more prevalent. The need for additional training of Indochinese and American counselors serving refugees was repeatedly emphasized in order to meet these growing problems.

While the refugees are struggling for economic self sufficiency, they as well as the public and private agencies involved in the resettlement effort are very concerned about the possible outcome of various pending legislative actions directly effecting the resettlement program. Upper-most among these concerns is the bill to extend Federal support of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program. Uncertainty about the extent of this support limits planning and program activities by these agencies.

REGION X

During the last quarter, States and refugees alike in Region X have displayed increasing anxiety over possible extension of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program. Washington and Oregon, which have the bulk of the refugees, are winding down their activities. Experienced refugee staff are either transferring to other programs or are being dismissed.

The States are hesitant in committing their own resources to ESL, to training, or to any special activities, such as Indochinese newspapers. This hesitancy and anxiety have filtered down to the refugees themselves. Increasingly, refugees are expressing concern over the status of training, assistance and other services. Allegedly, some refugees have withdrawn from training activities because of this uncertainty. Refugees are also anxious about proposed legislation which would confer upon them the status of resident aliens. They are unsure of the ramifications of this status.

A number of resettlement agencies are winding down their activities with Indochinese refugees. Staff are being reduced and services limited. Overall, these agencies continue to provide adequate and thoughtful assistance to refugees in this region.

During the last quarter, Region X staff has made visits to state offices, resettlement agencies and Indochinese associations to give technical aid and general assistance, to handle resettlement problems, to organize workshops and to help the Indochinese community in general.

Washington and Oregon are constantly directing their efforts towards reducing the number of refugees on their cash assistance programs by seeking out job opportunities for them. Oregon feels fortunate in that it is getting favorable responses from a number of employers who are offering jobs to refugees.

The biggest need now, according to Oregon, is to improve the refugees' facility in conversational English. Some refugees are losing their jobs because of miscommunication and misunderstandings resulting from their limited conversational skills.

During the last quarter, three major events were conducted in Washington and Oregon: a Vietnamese comedy and musical show was presented in Seattle; approximately 2,000 Catholic refugees participated in a religious pilgrimage in Portland; and about 100 Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotians participated in a two-day workshop. This workshop covered such areas as credit, taxes, insurance and loans.

In order to evaluate the Indochinese Refugee Program, Region X is planning a series of program reviews in the States of Washington and Oregon. It is hoped that from these reviews, valuable information will be gathered which will be useful in any extended Indochinese Refugee Program.

## REGIONAL OFFICES

### Refugee Assistance Coordinators

**Region I**

Tran Phuc Truong
HEW Regional Office
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 223-5184
FTS 8-223-6839

**Region II**

Georgianna Gleason
HEW Regional Office
26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007
(212) 264-7202
FTS 8-264-7202

**Region III**

Robert Clifford
HEW Regional Office
3535 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19101
(215) 596-1304
FTS 8-596-1304

**Region IV**

Robert Hinrichs
HEW Regional Office
50 Seventh Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30323
(404) 881-4917
FTS 8-257-4917

**Region V**

Rose Perlove
31st Floor, HEW Regional Office
300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
(312) 353-1590
FTS 8-353-1590

Region VI

Dudley Hall
Room 1135, HEW Regional Office
1200 Main Tower Building
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 655-4155
FTS 8-729-4155

Region VII

Don Belknap
HEW Regional Office
601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Mo 64106
(816) 374-2795
FTS 8-758-5975

Region VIII

Vo Van Ha
10th Floor, HEW Regional Office
1961 Stout Street
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 837-2131
FTS 8-327-2131

Region IX

John Ford
Room 72
HEW Regional Office
Federal Office Building
50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 556-8582
FTS 8-556-8582

Region X

Lou Weissman
HEW Regional Office
Arcade Plaza
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 442-5734
FTS 8-399-5734

## OFFICE OF EDUCATION

On May 4, the President signed the HEW Labor Appropriations Bill which included $18,500,000, and $10,250,000, respectively, to implement Titles II and III of the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-405),

Under Title II of this act the Commissioner of Education is authorized to provide financial assistance to State departments of education to assist their local educational agencies in providing educational services to Indochinese refugee children ages 5 through 17. The grants are for services provided by the local educational agencies from July 1, 1976, through Sept. 30, 1977. Responsibility for implementing this program rests with the Office of Education's Refugee Assistance Task Force.

Applications were sent to all of the States on June 28 with the closing date for receipt of applications to be August 15. Three workshops were conducted by the Educational Task Force during July for State coordinators and liaison personnel from OE's regional offices. The workshops, which were held in Washington, D.C. (July 14-15); Kansas City, Missouri (July 18-19); and San Francisco, California (July 21-22), proved an effective means of disseminating information and responding to questions regarding the proposed regulations, the application, potential funding from other federal programs, and available consultative services for "capacity building" efforts.

So far, applications have been received from 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, with a total request of $20,435,376, which exceeds the appropriation by $1,935,376. Consequently, it will be necessary for the Commissioner of Education to ratably reduce the amount of each state's allocation by 9.48 percent.

The draft of the final regulations for Title II of the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976 was signed by the Secretary of HEW on August 15, and submitted to the Federal Register for publication.

The following individuals are members of the Office of Education's Refugee Assistance Task Force under James H. Lockhart, Director. Their general areas of responsibility are listed, although general program questions are handled by all Task Force members. Members of the Task Force may be reached by calling (202) 245-3081.

William Bowers - Senior Program Officer and Adult and Vocational Program Liaison

Joan Hearns - Elementary and Secondary Grants Processing Procedures (Part-time)

Maria Marrero - Program Officer

Le Thi Phu - Secretary

Bruce Jackson - Summer Assistant

Title III of Public Law 94-405 (which becomes Section 315 the Adult Education Act) provides $10,250,000 for local programs of literacy, and the development of occupational skills for eligible adult Indochinese refugees. The Notice of Proposed Rules for the adult phase was published in the Federal Register on May 2, and final regulations on August 19. Applications are being reviewed, and project grants are expected to be awarded by September 30. This title is under the purview of the Division of Adult Education of the Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education, U.S. Office of Education. The Acting Deputy Commissioner for Occupational and Adult Education is Charles H. Buzzell. The program officer for the adult refugee program is Ms. Myrna Hugi. ((202) 245-9751)

## OFFICE OF EDUCATION

### OBLIGATIONS

### through August 1977

| PROGRAM ACTIVITY | AMOUNT OBLIGATED |
|---|---|
| 1. Language training and cultural orientation at reception centers | $1,468,000 |
| 2. Expanded elementary, secondary, and adult education programs at centers | $2,319,000 |
| 3. Transitional assistance to school districts and to state education agencies | $14,796,286 |
| 4. Adult education grants to States | $4,991,278 |
| 5. Center for Applied Linguistics | $641,033 |
| 6. Bilingual Education Technical Assistance Centers | $800,000 |
| 7. Supportive services (technical assistance, postsecondary hot-line, credentials evaluation project) | $280,000 |
| 8. Administration of program | $200,000 |
| TOTAL | $25,495,597 |

## REFUGEE DENTISTS

The achievements of a group of Indochinese dentists toward meeting American professional requirements have exceeded the expectations of Public Health Service staff members involved in the program.

Of 96 dentists identified, 55 have already passed Part I of the National Board Examinations, related to basic sciences. Of these, 44 passed the first time they took the exam, which is considered an unsually high percentage. Of the 55, 15 have also passed Part II, which relates to the clinical aspects of dentistry, with 9 passing on the first try. This is also considered unusually high. One of the 96 has also passed the Northeast Regional Boards, an exam which normally is regarded as the equivalent of passing State Boards in 13 states of the northeast. This achievement exceeds the intent of the refugee dentist program, the goal of which as to prepare dentists for the National Board exams. Passing State or Regional boards is usually the final step before licensure to practice, although some states impose additional requirements.

Of the 96, 40 have already received training through a Public Health Service program at the Universities of Texas and Pittsburgh, and took either Part I or Part II in March. An additional 38 will begin similar courses at the two institutions in September.

## REFUGEE PHYSICIANS

The American Medical Association (AMA) has now assumed responsibility for tracking the progress of some 484 refugee physicians who received special training under a Public Health Service program at seven American medical centers.

Of the 484 who recently were sent questionnaires by the AMA, 277 responded, showing substantial progress toward entering practice in America. Six said they were fully licensed and in practice, 30 were serving their residency, thirty more had passed the so-called state FLEX examinations of State licensing authorities, and 211 had passed both the medical and English portions of the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates examination. PHS officials have estimated that eventually, about 90 percent of the refugee physicians will enter practice, many of them in medically-underserved areas of the United States.

Total cost to the U.S. Government of refresher training for the 484 doctors has been $1.4 million. This compares very favorably with an estimated $250 million needed to provide medical education for an equal number of new doctors.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE - FISCAL REPORT ON
THE INDOCHINESE MIGRATION & REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

| | FY 1976 & TQ Cumulative Obligations thru Sept. 30, 1976 | FY 1977 1st Qtr. | FY 1977 2nd Qtr. | FY 1977 3rd Qtr. | Total Cumulative thru June 30, 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Care in Public Health Service Facilities:** | | | | | |
| - inpatient days | 12,546 | --- | --- | --- | 12,546 |
| - obligations incurred | $1,405,557 | --- | --- | --- | $ 1,405,557 |
| - outpatient visits | 1,864 | --- | --- | --- | 1,864 |
| - obligations incurred | 42,872 | --- | --- | --- | 42,872 |
| **Contract Medical Care:** | | | | | |
| - inpatient days | 4,751 | --- | --- | --- | 4,751 |
| - obligations incurred | 937,215 | --- | --- | --- | 937,215 |
| - outpatient visits | 885 | --- | --- | --- | 885 |
| - obligations incurred | 37,881 | --- | --- | --- | 37,881 |
| **Other Expenses** | | | | | |
| - ambulance services | 1,577 | --- | --- | --- | 1,577 |
| - dentures | 715 | --- | --- | --- | 715 |
| - escort expenses | 1,142 | --- | --- | --- | 1,142 |
| - eye glasses | 17,165 | --- | --- | --- | 17,165 |
| - funeral expenses | 16,294 | --- | --- | --- | 16,294 |
| - family planning contracts | 2,466 | --- | --- | --- | 2,466 |
| - interpreter expenses | 2,290 | --- | --- | --- | 2,290 |
| - other medical costs | 84,737 | --- | --- | --- | 84,737 |
| - personnel detailed | 1,547 | --- | --- | --- | 1,547 |
| - room and board | 2,643 | --- | --- | --- | 2,643 |
| - taxi expenses | 361 | --- | --- | --- | 361 |
| - travel expenses | 1,343 | --- | --- | --- | 1,343 |
| - wheel chairs | 2,113 | --- | --- | --- | 2,113 |

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE - FISCAL REPORT ON
INDOCHINESE MIGRATION & REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

| | FY 1976 & TQ Cumulative Obligations thru Sept. 30, 1976 | FY 1977 1st Qtr. | FY 1977 2nd Qtr. | FY 1977 3rd Qtr. | Total Cumulative thru June 30, 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL of other expenses..... | ($134,393) | — | — | — | ($134,393) |
| Center for Disease Control: | | | | | |
| - screening and Immunization prevention and control of infectious diseases and related Public health problems..... | $ 599,316 | $ 11,589 | $ 124 | $1,224 | $612,253 |
| Health Resources Administration: | | | | | |
| - physician training grants..... | $ 1,251,198 | $ 43,000 | — | — | $ 1,294,198 |
| - dentristry training grants..... | $ 183,289 | --- | --- | --- | $ 183,289 |
| TOTAL PHS obligations..... | $4,591,721 | $54,589 | $124 | $1,224 | $4,647,658 |

The Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, has awarded Indochinese physician training grants to the following medical and dental schools.

| | Grants thru June 30, 1977 | Number of Trainees |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | | |
| 1. Loma-Linda University, Loma-Linda, California..... | $202,238 | 64 |
| 2. University of California, San Diego, California..... | 232,048 | 61 |
| 3. University of Nebraska..... | 94,587 | 30 |
| 4. University of Miami..... | 145,975 | 64 |
| 5. University of Oklahoma..... | 318,459 | 140 |
| 6. University of Arkansas..... | 59,913 | 20 |
| 7. Hamnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa..... | 240,978 | 103 |
| Sub-total, Medical..... | 1,294,198 | 482 |
| Dental | | |
| 1. Pittsburgh University..... | $95,126 | 20 |
| 2. University of Texas Health Science Center..... | 88,163 | 20 |
| Sub-total, Dental..... | $183,289 a/ | 40 |
| Grand Total..... | $1,477,487 | 522 |

a/ The Dentistry Training Program has been appropriated at a level of $376,000 and the unobligated balance of $192,711 will be awarded at a later date.

Center for Disease Control

Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program

| Major Activity | FY 1976 & TQ Cumulative Obligations Thru Sept. 30, 1976 | ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 1977 1st Qtr. | FY 1977 2nd Qtr. | FY 1977 3rd Qtr. | Total Cumulative Thru 6/30/77 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuberculosis Control: | | | | | |
| 115, 768 X-Rays or skin tests..... | $142,860 | $1,031 | $124 | $ 1,224 | $145,239 |
| Estimated man-years to administer 4.6.. | 115,000 | --- | --- | --- | 115,000 |
| Syphilis Control: | | | | | |
| 71,504 people examined and treated if positive @ .50 exam..... | 35,952 | --- | --- | --- | 35,952 |
| Estimated man-years to administer 2.3.... | 57,500 | --- | --- | --- | 57,500 |
| Skin Exams: | | | | | |
| 3 consultants.... | 35,000 | --- | --- | --- | 35,000 |
| 3 screening teams... | 45,000 | --- | --- | --- | 45,000 |
| Immunizations: | | | | | |
| 132,500 vaccinations (3 per series) 68,739 series @ $2.34 | 105,050 | --- | --- | --- | 105,050 |
| Estimated man-years to administer 2.3..... | 57,500 | --- | --- | --- | 57,500 |
| Interagency Task Force Study..... | 5,454 | 10,558 | --- | --- | 16,012 |
| Total, CDC | $599,316 | $11,589 | $124 | $1,224 | $612,253 |

## HEALTH OBLIGATIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | | $2,557,918 |
| Care in PHS Facilities | $1,448,429 | |
| Contract Medical Care | $ 975,096 | |
| Other Expenses | $ 134,393 | |
| CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL | | $ 612,253 |
| Immunizations and Screening | | |
| HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION | | $1,477,487 |
| Physicians Program | $1,294,198 | |
| Dentists Program | $ 183,289 | |
| TOTAL: | | $4,647,658 |

During the last quarter, the flight of refugees from Laos and Cambodia continued at the rate of more than 1,200 per month across the borders into Thailand. Another 500 Vietnamese escaped by small boats each month to whatever haven they could find in Thailand, Malaysia, or other Asian countries willing to let them ashore. Permanent resettlement opportunities for the Indochinese refugees were far outstripped by the number of new arrivals in the countries of temporary asylum, and the need for humanitarian action to alleviate the situation becomes overwhelming.

At the request of the Secretary of State, on August 11 the Attorney General authorized the parole into the United States of 15,000 Indochinese refugees. Of that number, 7,000 will be refugees (almost all Vietnamese)who escaped their homeland by small boats. The other 8,000 will be selected from the inland camps in Thailand where nearly 84,000 refugees from Laos and Cambodia are confined. The new program will operate as did the 1976 parole of 11,000. Refugees will be screened by Consular and Immigration and Naturalization Service Officers and those approved for entry will be sponsored by VOLAGs. The refugees will remain overseas until the VOLAGs have approved specific individuals or groups willing to assist the new arrivals in their resettlement. No camp reception centers in the United States, such as were employed in 1975, will be used. The selection process for the new program will extend throughout 1977, and all those approved for admission will have reached the U.S. by next summer.

To meet the long-term problem of Indochinese refugees the President has directed the Department of State to lead an Interagency Task Force in developing lines of action, national and international, to develop solutions. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Justice, the Agency for International Development and the Labor Department are also members of the Task Force.

## RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

The following reports by the Voluntary and State and Local Resettlement Agencies have been prepared by the individual agencies themselves and, consequently, at times express judgments or opinions of the individual agency reporting.

## VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES (VOLAGs)

| | Approximate Number of Refugees Resettled |
|---|---|
| United States Catholic Conference<br>Migration and Refugee Services<br>1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.<br>Washington, D.C. 20005<br>Telephone (202) 659-6635 | 60,000 |
| International Rescue Committee<br>386 Park Avenue South<br>New York, New York 10016<br>Telephone (212) 679-0010 | 19,500 |
| Church World Service<br>Immigration & Refugee Program<br>475 Riverside Drive<br>New York, New York 10027<br>Telephone (212) 870-2164 | 19,000 |
| Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Services<br>360 Park Avenue South<br>New York, New York 10010<br>Telephone (212) 532-6350 | 18,500 |
| HIAS, Inc.<br>200 Park Avenue South<br>New York, New York 10003<br>Telephone (212) 674-6800 | 3,900 |
| Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.<br>250 West 57th Street<br>New York, New York 10019<br>Telephone (212) 247-2922 | 3,600 |
| American Council for Nationalities Service<br>20 West 40th Street<br>New York, New York 10018<br>Telephone (212) 398-9142 | 4,830 |
| American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees<br>1790 Broadway, Room 513<br>New York, New York 10019<br>Telephone (212) 265-1919 | 1,200 |
| Travelers Aid International Social Service of America<br>345 East 46th Street<br>New York, New York 10017<br>Telephone (212) 687-2747 | 530 |
| Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints<br>50 East North Temple<br>Telephone (801) 53--2331 | 700 |

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE (USCC)

The resettlement efforts of the USCC continue to successfully address the large variety of refugee needs. In addition to providing services such as interpreting/translating, health, marriage and adjustment counseling, transportation, and immigration, diocesan resettlement offices across the country are carrying out programs in English language training, vocational training, job development, job upgrading and day care. The level of success in each diocese often depends on the cooperation and support of State and Federal government agencies. USCC believes that the most successful programs have been those which involve joint efforts.

Many resettlement offices have had new arrivals through the boat-case program, and especially those in the South and West are experiencing an influx through secondary migration. Housing has been located for new arrivals and jobs have been developed for those with appropriate language skills. USCC anticipates that the 15,000 new arrivals will experience the same high level of success in becoming contributing members of the community as have the vast majority of those who entered U.S. society two years ago.

Some diocesan resettlement offices providing services for the first group of Indochinese refugees have now phased out their resettlement staffs. Refugees in those dioceses will be able to rely, however, upon the regular Catholic Charities personnel and programs for counseling and referral. The remaining 148 active offices are now primarily involved with vocational training, job placement and job upgrading for the first group of refugees. The secondary migrants, new arrivals and more difficult to place first-wave refugees will require the continued multi-faceted programs and services offered by USCC active diocesan offices which provide services to USCC-sponsored refugees and many who were initially sponsored by other voluntary, private and state agencies. The effectiveness of the job development and placement programs existing in the larger dioceses far exceeds the success patterns of county and state programs, most of which are more costly.

USCC diocesan resettlement counselors in California continue to voice concern that county welfare offices do not apply the sanctions ruling to refugees refusing placements or, in many cases, leaving jobs without cause in order to benefit from California's welfare system. This disrupts the planning and efforts of job counselors.

The Adjustment of Status Bill (H.R. 7769) continues to be a major concern of the dioceses. It is anticipated that as the refugees adjust to permanent resident status, unemployment will decline as more jobs will be available to them. Separated families still adversely affect emotional stability of the refugees.

Activities of USCC during the second quarter of 1977 are summarized in the following sample diocesan reports:

Region I (Northeast) - Through the joint efforts of local voluntary agencies and Indochinese leaders, an Indochina Community Center in Washington, D.C. opened in June to provide and support cultural, social and educational exchange between members of Cambodian, Laotian, Vietnamese and American communities in the Washington metropolitan area. Great emphasis is being placed on the community nature of the Center, with community members being used to organize and participate in activities there. The Arlington Career Center is presently using the Center to provide English training to its auto mechanic students and another English class is expected soon. Student meetings are also being held at the Center.

In a project seeking to find the "Refugee Voice" on issues important to America today, the Diocese of Arlington, Virginia resettlement office has selected 40 Indochinese to prepare a "Letter on America" for publication later this year. It is interesting that in Arlington County, Vietnamese students make up seven percent of the public school enrollment.

In Louisville, Kentucky, the Southeast Asia English/Employment program is making headway in what had been a troubled area. Employment has been found for 20 persons, ESL classes are available and well attended and acculturation in the form of social outings to significant places is being offered. Through these activities, the Indochinese are gaining confidence in moving about the community and are recognizing common experiences in American and Vietnamese history.

The Pittsburgh resettlement office has found employment for 33 persons, and 35 persons have been completely discontinued from cash assistance. In Indiana the five dioceses are cooperating with HEW in their Employment/English program. In their spring quarter report, they list a total of 73 persons having been placed in jobs and 46 persons discontinued from cash assistance.

In the Diocese of Hartford 56 persons have been placed in jobs and 12 no longer require cash assistance. Hartford has been receiving a steady stream of new arrivals, and expects to place additional families during the "15,000" program.

Region II (Southeast) - During the second quarter of 1977 the dioceses of Region II have seen many projects reach successful completion.

In Raleigh, North Carolina, the many months that the resettlement office spent on State Senate Bill 129 (In-state tuition for the Indochinese) came to an end on June 16, when the North Carolina General Assembly passed the bill.

The Diocese of Mobile has obtained a two-year grant from Mobile county to provide a counselor and a record keeper to assist with the on-going resettlement program of the diocese.

Constructive Summer English language classes for children have been well-attended in Selma, Alabama and Pensacola, Florida. A similar program is now being initiated in Tallahassee, Florida.

The majority of the 22 Resettlement Offices are now responding to the pending arrival of additional refugees. There have already been boat case arrivals in the Dioceses of Atlanta, Mobile, Orlando, Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, Pensacola/ Tallahassee, Memphis, Charlotte and Nashville.

The Regional Office, which supports and monitors the Resettlement Offices, is concentrating on job development and lowering the direct assistance numbers by working closely with local government agencies.

Region III (North and South Central) - The Beaumont, Texas program sustains the critical needs of the poor and illiterate through three projects which are continuing to operate successfully: (1) The Home Management Services, which services most of the needy families in the area; (2) The Day Care Center which services nearly 100 children; and (3) The Jobs Development Program which provides employment opportunity and counseling for employer/employee problems.

In Dallas, the diocese has just completed establishment of a large new immigration office and the Indochinese section is integrated into a permanent role for adjustment of status and other counseling needs.

The Green Bay office has developed a successful language program with a local junior college that has evolved into a broad vocational program for adult refugees. Unemployment is virtually non-existment and all refugees, including a large group of Lao have been integrated with the local community.

The New Orleans program continues to provide a comprehensive program which includes: (1) Home Management, which works with general housekeeping problems but is phasing into consumer education; (2) Health Education, concentrated mainly on immunization of children and dental care for adults; (3) Employment Opportunities, a key concern as new families continue to move into the area and need help in finding jobs; (4) Housing Improvement, involving renovation among the five parish housing projects and in trying to obtain rent subsidy; (5) Adult Education, which has been steadily maintained for over 300 in English classes; (6) A Migration Resettlement Office, which has been taking applications for family reunification and assisting in boat-case sponsorships; and (7) The Vietnamese Apostolate, which has weekly radio programs and continues to supply effective counseling back-up to the Catholic Charities program.

Region IV (West) - In Albuquerque, New Mexico all heads of household except one are presently employed and doing well. The State's refugee program has been phased out, and services to all refugees are being offered by the diocesan office.

A new diocese/state contract is well underway in Denver. The target group is 234 hard-core assistance cases. Difficulties in identifying eligible candidates and lack of enforcement sanctions by the welfare office have up to now impeded progress, but things appear to be improving.

The number of refugees receiving cash and welfare assistance in Guam has decreased by more than 25 percent over the last four months as a result of the diocesan on-the-job training program, now in its eighth month. A total of 24 trainees have successfully completed the program with 20 of the 24 receiving permanent employment.

In Las Vegas the diocese career-type counseling approach has shown encouraging results. The CETA program continues to provide more opportunities for job training, placements and ESL classes.

The Archdiocese of Los Angeles, with one of the largest refugee populations in the United States, has developed an over-all in depth program that is a model of civic concern. The Resettlement office is acting as coordinating agency for the Inter-Agency Forum project in Los Angeles which is progressing well due to the excellent cooperation of all Voluntary Agencies. The Immigration and Migration Department of the Archdiocese has established an immigration unit for Indochinese refugees, and is prepared to process the heavy volume of cases anticipated if a change of status bill is approved.

The Indochinese Job Center, located within the offices of the Orange Diocese, is a joint venture of the voluntary agencies and Catholic Social Services. During the month of June, 30 refugees were placed in full-time jobs.

The Portland Diocese reports that welfare statistics for Oregon have shown a substantial drop in refugees receiving full assistance grants. Latest figures indicate a reduction of more than 25 percent since February. Related to the reduction were diocese job placements which provided seasonal agricultural jobs to 45 students, with more placements planned in the upcoming months.

In San Francisco more than 50 volunteers have been involved in tutoring adult refugees on a one-to-one basis in conversational English. Some tutors have developed such a close relationship with students and families as to have become second sponsors.

The Diocese of Spokane has concentrated on employment and job upgrading. Only three refugees are unemployed at this time. During May the job counselor in Stockton placed 28 refugees in full-time positions and four in part-time employment.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)

The IRC continues to provide a full range of services to Indochinese refugees resettled under its sponsorship. Its 10 regional resettlement offices have been particularly concerned with assisting refugees in the area of employment. For refugees who need training, assistance and counseling have been provided. While many refugees in training are enrolled in programs funded through the federal government, others are in privately funded programs, with IRC assuming financial responsibility. In all instances, attempts are made to find the most suitable training for each refugee, on a case by case basis.

A significant secondary migration by refugees since the winter of 1976-77 has been noted. IRC does not encourage this, and only provides financial assistance in cases where a refugee wishes to move in order to accept a specific job offer. However, when a refugee moves of his own volition and reports to a regional IRC office after arrival, attempts are made to find employment and housing, and the refugee is actively discouraged from applying for public assistance.

Regarding refugees on public assistance, IRC has noted a welcome trend whereby cases have either been closed and no public assistance is required, or families have shifted from full to partial assistance. This indicates a real effort on the part of the family to be self-sufficient. In addition, IRC has noted a general improvement in the availability and wage level of jobs, as compared to the summers of 1975 and 1976.

The IRC is conducting a survey of its entire caseload, in conjunction with its reporting requirements to the federal government. To date, replies have been forthcoming on some 2,600 families, or 9,000 individuals. The results of this survey to date indicate the following:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Employment (18 & over) | Full-time | Part-Time | Seeking work | Not Seeking Work (including dependents) | | Total |
| | | 37½% | 7½% | 10% | 45% | | 100% |
| 2. | Public Assistance | Supplemental | Full | SSI | None | | Total |
| | | 10% | 23% | 3% | 64% | | 100% |
| 3. | Medicaid & Food Stamps | Medicaid Only | Food Stamps Only | Food Stamps & Medicaid | None | | Total |
| | | 10% | 7% | 36% | 47% | | 100% |
| 4. | Training (18 & over) | ESL | Voc. Training | ESL & Voc. Training | None | | Total |
| | | 17% | 5% | 8% | 70% | | 100% |
| 5. | Education | Grade School | College - Part time | College Full time | None | | Total |
| | | 32% | 3% | 5% | 60% | | 100% |

With the initial program due to end on September 30, the IRC reviewed its regional office staff structure and instituted some reduction in personnel. However, because of the continuing needs of the initial refugees, primarily in the area of employment and occupational upgrading, as well as in view of the boat program and the prospects of a new parole program for Indochinese refugees, the 10 regional offices will be maintained as long as the needs last. Refugees accepted by IRC are assigned to a regional office for direct resettlement, except in cases of family reunification where the refugee family in the United States lives elsewhere. In these cases, support services are provided through a local sister agency where possible, or direct from New York headquarters.

IRC has resettled 187 refugees to date under the boat case program, and has agreed to accept its fair share of additional refugees to come in under the recently announced parole program.

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)

The continuing goal of the CWS Indochina refugee program is to develop the self-sufficiency of the Indochinese refugees. English as a second language and job training programs as well as participation in job development assistance have been a major emphasis to reach this goal. In coordination with State welfare departments, the ecumenical/community funded projects had been able to complement and extend services to refugees who had been sponsored by churches and individuals. Prime examples of this include professional and semi-professional staff employed for case work, administration, teaching, counseling, job development, and interpreting. Other services included workshop, community referrals, crisis intervention, acculturation programs and coordination of total resettlement efforts through forums and coalitions.

The projects have enabled services to refugees to be located in areas with community relationships that could not be duplicated with the same effectiveness from regional or central offices. For example, if ecumenical community centers had not been created, there was no way that the Los Angeles Church World Service office or San Francisco office could have serviced the sprawling refugee population in California with attention to everyday needs and the variety of services the projects offer.

CWS continues to recognize the problems still remaining with regard to certain groups of refugees. These are persons with emotional problems, those whose English proficiency is still insufficient, homebound mothers with small children, and large families which cannot manage on income derived from entry level employment.

## LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE (LIRS)

As of July LIRS further revised operational aspects of its 26 cooperating Lutheran Social Service (LSS) agencies and regional contact persons in accordance with its long-range plans for the consistent and optimum use of Indochinese Resettlement Funds. These revisions were based on assessment made by the cooperating agencies of projected requirements for Indochinese casework services. Cooperating agency service programs were continued or reduced on the basis of the projected needs of the refugee clientele.

Cooperating agencies/contract persons continue to provide advice, counsel, information, and assistance on the local level while LIRS provides cash grants, loans, immigration counsel and other specialized information and/or assistance.

In view of the continuing needs of the Indochinese refugees, and in accordance with its policies of optimal use of funding for long range support, LIRS has prepared continuing service plans utilizing Indochinese Resettlement Funds through 1980.

The cooperating LSS agency serving Lower Michigan and Northwest Ohio provided the following information derived from a survey of 100 Vietnamese families conducted in May 1977 to which 50 families responded:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Employment | | |
| Employed | 47 | or 94% |
| Unemployed | 3 | 6% |
| Public Assistance | | |
| Partial or supplemental | 16 | or 32% |
| Full Public Assistance | 3 | 6% |
| Relationship to Sponsor | | |
| Maintains contact | 37 | or 74% |
| No longer in contact | 13 | 26% |

LIRS is now involved in providing contractually required HEW Program Progress Reports. A total of 4,513 report forms were sent to refugees or sponsors to cover all Indochinese refugee cases resettled under LIRS auspices in the Special Parole Program and the Expanded Parole Program. As of August 15, 25.3 percent of these report forms had been returned:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Responses to LIRS | 921 | (20.4%) |
| Returned by Post Office as "undeliverable" | 222 | (4.9%) |

Of the returns, only 50 percent provided the requisite accurate data. In the rest, questions have been left unanswered or, on occasion, family members had not been listed or accounted for. LIRS hopes to locate those who have moved and gain clarification of incomplete information for as many cases as possible prior to the reporting deadline. It is hoped that the outstanding forms will be returned to LIRS prior to September 30.

The enactment of special legislation to enable refugees from Indochina to adjust their status to that of permanent resident alien remains a vital concern of LIRS, the sponsoring congregations and individuals and, most of all, of the refugees themselves.

HIAS, INC.

HIAS continues its interest in helping Indochinese refugees, both to enter the United States and to assist them in their adjustment to the American way of life. HIAS has agreed to participate in helping family reunion cases, and has been receiving requests for the resettlement from among "boat cases" of persons who have relatives in the United States.

HIAS has therefore increased its sponsorship from the 3,531 persons whom it helped in the camps. The Jewish Family Services in cities across the United States have participated with HIAS in easing their adjustment and looking after their problems. These agencies are Jewish Family Services, who have been assisting refugees since the 1930's. They make use of professional social workers to counsel families and individuals.

HIAS recently communicated with its sponsored families in an effort to obtain reports of adjustment, which will be given to HEW as soon as all are received.

HIAS has made certain that per capita grants have been dispersed to Indochinese families on the basis of need. It has also utilized state and federal programs for referral of Indochinese cases that are eligible for education, job training, and other resources.

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC.

During the last quarter, Tolstoy Foundation participated in a joint job-development program with other voluntary agencies, which helped find work for unemployed refugees through cooperation of the Orange County, California welfare office.

Although statistics show that the cash assistance caseload has generally stabilized, in Orange County it appears to be on the rise as a result of a substantial increase in the refugee population there.

Tolstoy Foundation also has assisted in finding foster homes for Indochinese children and has provided legal assistance in several civil and criminal cases.

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE (ACNS)

Through its member agencies, ACNS continues to provide a variety of services to refugees resettling under its sponsorship. For the largest group of Indochinese refugees, these services are increasingly devoted to counseling, job finding and upgrading, English language training, and, in general, assisting the refugees to deal with the complexities of American society. Specific attention has been given to the problems women face in equipping themselves to deal with a new society.

With the increasing refugee migration within the United States, ACNS member agencies, which operate as permanent community resources for immigrants and the foreign born, are serving a growing number of Indochinese refugees as members of the community. Member agencies have expanded their program content and services to incoporate, as part of their regular program, this newest client population.

Congressional action on adjustment of status for Indochinese refugees is badly needed. Parolee status inhibits development of employment opportunities and of employment upgrading. Also, the fact that refugees are still in a parolee status after two years represents a psychological barrier to effective settlement for many.

As the September 30 expiration date for the Indochinese Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 approaches, it seems increasingly clear that there must be an extension of the program and continuing federal involvement in Indochinese resettlement, if the United States is to meet its broad commitment to this new group in our population, and secure the significant progress in resettlement already achieved. ACNS is advocating a three-year extension of the program with a built-in phasedown so that there will be a planned and definitive termination of the program by September 30, 1980. ACNS believes that a three-year extension of the program, with a defined termination date will assist both the refugees and our agencies to recognize in realistic terms, that services to the Indochinese must be shifted into the mainstream of services available to all those living in America. ACNS strongly advocates a continuation of special project funding to deal with those generic factors inhibiting self-sufficiency through programs such as language training and skills development. It considers a limited extension of the program with judicious use of project funds as cost-effective for American society and essential to complete the resettlement program.

Since the Fall of 1976, there has been a marked increase in the number of cases coming to the attention of ACNS where close family members of the refugees already in the United States are surfacing in various parts of Southeast Asia, mainly in camps in Thailand. How to assist these relatives to join their families in the United States is of major concern to the refugee population here. The combination of the conditional entry "boat case" program and the new parole authority for the admission of 15,000 additional refugees is a significant step in meeting this concern.

ACNS has consulted with its member agencies regarding their capacity for handling additional resettlement cases and it appears that ACNS will be able to resettle on the order of 1,500 of the 15,000 refugees recently authorized.

ACNS has recently completed a workshop for its member agency personnel in cross cultural communication skills in working with the Indochinese refugee population. It is obvious from this workshop and reports from agencies in the past months, that the ACNS structure will be involved in serving the needs of the Indochinese population for many years to come.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES, INC. (AFCR)

During the current reporting period, AFCR continued to help materially and with counselling the refugees who needed it. Some refugees began and others continued to attend English, educational and vocational courses.

The demands for cash assistance in emergency, for medical and dental bills, as well as contributions for moving expenses decreased.

It would thus appear that the refugees are improving their material situation, that they are on the way of adjustment into the American society and life, and that the number of those who are depending on social welfare is decreasing However, AFCR support of them, help in employment and job development will have to continue well after September 1977.

The processing for reunification of families of those admitted to the United States as well as of the boat cases, continues.

TRAVELERS AID INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE OF AMERICA (TAISSA)

TAISSA underwent an organizational change on June 1, with its International Social Services organization remaining in New York City and its Travelers Aid national headquarters relocating in Chicago.

The organization, which had relocated about 530 refugees, the smallest number of any of the VOLAGs, has fulfilled its contractual obligation, and has now phased out of Indochinese refugee resettlement work.

## STATE AND LOCAL RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

| | Approximate Number of Refugees Resettled |
|---|---|
| Department of Emergency Services<br>State of Washington<br>4220 East Martin Way<br>Olympia, Washington 98504<br>Telephone (206) 753-5255 | 1,732 |
| Governor's Task Force for<br>Indo-Chinese Resettlement<br>Employment Security Commission<br>State of Iowa<br>1000 East Grand Avenue<br>Des Moines, Iowa 50319<br>Telephone (515) 281-5362 | 1,207 |
| Department of Institutions,<br>Social and Rehabilitative Services<br>State of Oklahoma<br>Post Office Box 25352<br>Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125<br>Telephone (405) 521-3076 | 362 |
| Division of Community Services<br>State of Maine<br>193 State Street<br>The State House<br>Augusta, Maine 04333<br>Telephone (207) 289-3771 | 167 |
| Governor's Cabinet Secretariat<br>State of New Mexico Planning Office<br>403 Executive-Legislative Building<br>Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501<br>Telephone (505) 827-2112 | 545 |
| Jackson County, Missouri<br>Don Bosco Community Center<br>526 Campbell Street<br>Kansas City, Missouri 64106<br>Telephone (816) 421-5825 | 386 |
| City of Indianapolis<br>Indianapolis Chapter, American Red Cross<br>441 East Tenth Street<br>Indianapolis, Indiana 46202<br>Telephone (317) 634-1441 | 80 |

STATE OF WASHINGTON

The Indochinese Resettlement Project, as administered by Washington State Department of Emergency Services (DES) will terminate, as scheduled, on September 30. As the program nears the end of this phase, it seems only appropriate to reflect and comment on its success.

The DES resettlement staff has continued its efforts in job placement and development as well as helping refugees in their pursuit of higher education and skills training. The Resetlement Project, in an effort to stay in touch with the refugees, has maintained a statewide toll free telephone number, along with the publication and mailing of a monthly newsletter.

In the last two years many of the refugees have been able to acquire and make use of the modern and convenient tangibles which are a part of American culture. However, it is evident that providing the tangibles of American life does not necessarily ensure successful resettlement, especially from the refugee's point of view. As a result of a recent survey questionnaire, we have received some very interesting and candid opinions expressed by the refugees as follows:

A surprising number of refugees have felt the anxieties of racism and discrimination in areas of employment and education.

When asked if they would like to return to Vietnam to live, less than ten percent said they would. The majority of refugees expressed a very strong desire to become permanent resident aliens and eventually U.S. citizens.

Securing stable, lasting employment for themselves and their children appeared to be the most frequently-cited goal of refugees.

Many refugees stated their desire to maintain their cultural heritage through local Indochinese Associations.

When asked if the quality of their life has improved, remained the same or deteriorated since arriving in the United States, over seventy-five percent stated that it had improved.

As a final question, refugees were asked if they were happy and satisfied with their life in the United States. "Yes" was the answer given by over ninety percent. Freedom of choice, freedom of expression and freedom from war were all important reasons for being happy in America.

Freedom appears to be the key to refugee success and happiness in America. As long as refugees continue to feel the freedom of opportunity, they will continue their progress towards becoming self-sufficient Americans.

## D. BUDGETARY DATA

## FUNDING STATUS

| SOURCE | TOTAL AVAILABLE | OBLIGATIONS AS OF 7/31/77 | REMAINING AVAILABLE |
|---|---|---|---|
| AID Funded by Presidential Determination | 2,277,454 | 2,277,454 | -0- |
| AID Funded by Indochina Postwar Reconstruction | 98,000,000 | 98,000,000 | -0- |
| State Portion of Refugee Act of 1975 (includes DOD and INS portion) | 252,000,000* | 246,065,160** | 5,934.840** |
| HEW Portion of Refugee Act of 1975 | 203,000,000* | 187,134,431 | 15,865,569 |
| TOTAL | $555,277,454 | $533,477,045 | $21,800,409 |

*Reflects $53 million appropriation transfer from State to HEW. Status of State funds as of 6/30/76; no subsequent funding.

**Change from previous Report reflects deobligations. Remaining State portion is not available for obligation.

(19 5/6 1144)

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR EVACUATION, MAINTENANCE, AND RESETTLEMENT

OF VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES,

INCLUDING EXPANDED PAROLE PROGRAM

| Activity | Obligations 07/31/77 Total |
|---|---|
| **Evacuation and Movement** | |
| Shipping (VIRA 8 Suit/Sealift) | $ 390,000. |
| Airlift | 17,700,048. |
| **Camp Establishment and Refugee Maintenance and Processing** | |
| Camp Close-out | $ 4,045,800. |
| Daily Maintenance | 103,692,475. |
| Medical | 2,708,587. |
| Immigration & Naturalization Service | 1,027,482. |
| American Red Cross | 3,774,775. |
| Customs | 25,000. |
| Bangkok-Canberra Refugee Care | 348,587. |
| YMCA | 322,073. |
| Baptists | 25,886. |
| Washington International Center | 6,360. |
| Marshal Service (Justice) | 991,860. |
| Salvation Army | 243,957. |
| Cambodian Repatriation | 601,081. |
| Government of Guam | 120,032. |
| Clothing Distribution | 192,372. |
| Sub-Total: | $136,216,375. |

(19 5/6 1144)

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR EVACUATION, MAINTENANCE, AND RESETTLEMENT
OF VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES,
INCLUDING EXPANDED PAROLE PROGRAM

| Activity | Obligations 07/31/77 Total |
|---|---|
| **Placement of Refugees** | |
| Voluntary Agencies | $ 70,926,581. |
| State and Local Governments | 2,940,000. |
| Inland Transportation | 7,465,594. |
| ICEM | 12,299,713. |
| UNHCR | 7,260,000. |
| Travelers Aid (Meet Program) | 331,076. |
| Repatriation Ship | 780,000. |
| **Admin (Including Camp Sites)** | |
| State (Task Force Operations) | $ 1,095,686. |
| AID | 4,924,541. |
| USIA | 27,000. |
| Labor | 227,854. |
| HEW | 1,532,345. |
| Other Government Agencies | 38,395. |
| Total State Obligations | $246,065,160. |
| Appropriation transferred to HEW | $ 53,000,000. |
| Allocation to HEW (Residual Activities) | 2,187,937. |
| Deobligations | 3,746,903. |
| Total Appropriation | $305,000,000. |

## HEW OBLIGATIONS

Authorized by P.L. 94-23

(Through July 31, 1977)

| | |
|---|---|
| ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION TO HEW | $100,000,000 |
| TRANSFERRED TO HEW APPROPRIATION FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATION | $53,000,000 |
| APPROPRIATED BY P.L. 94-441 (October , 1976) | $50,000,000 |
| TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS | $203,000,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| OBLIGATIONS | |
| Public Health Services | $4,647,658 |
| Office of Education Activities | $25,495,597 |
| Social Security Administration | $156,991,176 |
| TOTAL OBLIGATIONS | $187,134,431 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE | $15,865,569 |

## E. RETRIEVALS

Supplementary Reports on Retrievals
Section 4(c) of the
Indochina Migration and Refugee
Assistance Act of 1975

The following reports provide updated data on the retrieval of funds previously authorized and appropriated for assistance to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, but not expended, by the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development. The appropriations covered are "Military Assistance, South Vietnamese Forces," appropriated to the Secretary of Defense, and "Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance", appropriated to the President. Authority for administering the latter appropriation has been delegated by the President to the Secretary of State, who in turn, has delegated the authority to the Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

## Military Assistance - South Vietnamese Forces

Retrievals for fiscal years 1975, 1976 and the transition quarter totalling $127,163,653 were returned to the Treasury. In fiscal year 1977, an additional $14,785,290 were deobligated through September 12, 1977. The estimate of total recoveries is $150 million.

## Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance

A total of $119.3 million is expected to be retrieved from the Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance funds. As of July 31, 1977, a total of $118.3 million had been retrieved.

## Contract Settlements

Of the 174 contracts terminated by the cancellation of the AID program in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, 118 claims totalling $23.9 million have been received. A total of 87 claims for in excess of $17.4 million have been settled thus far.

A task force consisting of contracting officers, the General Counsel and the Auditor General was established to adjudicate and process these claims. In addition, a contract settlement board was established. Contractors have 12 months from date of termination to submit final claims. Because of the time required to make claims, it is anticipated that contract settlement will be the last to be resolved in the close-out process.

## Commodity Import Program

Of the $76.5 million anticipated for retrieval, all funds had been retrieved as of July 31, 1977.

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